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Response To Nehru's Peace Appeal

U. S. Will Reply Today

NO COMPROMISE, SAYS WASHINGTON

Anxiety To Retain Nehru's Goodwill

WASHINGTON, July 17 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States Government will reply to the Indian note on Korea either today or tomorrow, it was officially announced here.

The Indian note, delivered last week to the United States, Britain and Russia was understood to be an attempt by Pandit Nehru to localise the fighting in Korea.

The Indian Ambassador, Madame Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, called on the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, early today and presented him with a copy of Marshal Stalin's reply to the Indian note.

It was expected that the American reply would be made public as soon as it is transmitted to the Indian Government.

Officials, questioned by reporters, declined to say if Mrs. Pandit was given any reply to the proposal by Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru for localising the Korean war.

The officials said the meeting was arranged at Mrs. Pandit's request. Mrs. Pandit left the State Department without talking to reporters.

NO COMPROMISE ON KOREA

Likely U.S. Attitude

Observers here think American Secretary of State Dean Acheson is convinced that any compromise on the basic issue of the Korean crisis would constitute appeasement of an aggressor, and would almost certainly bring on other Communist attacks elsewhere in the world.

They believe he can see no alternative to pressing the military campaign against the Communists in Korea.

Some sources said that in replying to Pandit Nehru's suggestion for resolving the crisis, Mr. Acheson would state that the essential condition to any settlement was complete withdrawal of the Communist invasion forces and that he would not compromise on this condition, which was not only an American but also a United Nations objective.

At the same time, he would not close the door to an international effort to work out a just, permanent solution of the Korean problem in the United Nations once the Communist aggression had been ended.

Some of Mr. Acheson's advisers have said privately that they felt that to trade peace in Korea for Chinese Communist membership of the United Nations would be "like giving way to international blackmail."

"EXTRAORDINARY DELICACY"

Two factors make the American reply to Pandit Nehru a matter of extraordinary delicacy and importance. One is that Pandit Nehru's great prestige as a leader of Asian nationalists means that his attitude towards American policy and action in Asia can vitally affect their chances for success.

The other factor is a need to present the American action in Korea clearly as a fight in support of the principles of international security under the United Nations.

American Government leaders would like to retain Pandit Nehru's goodwill towards the American stand on Korea, and his sympathetic understanding of the American Government's policy of opposition to the admission of the Chinese Communists into the United Nations.

DEO FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

NEW DELHI, July 17, (PTI): Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress, it is reliably understood, intends to stand for election to the presidentship of the Congress.

KISANS LIE BEFORE NEHRU'S CAR

Protest Against Land Acquisition By State

BANARAS, July 17, (PTI): A batch of 15 Kisans from Mirzapur District staged a demonstration in front of Pandit Nehru's car this evening when the Prime Minister was on his way to the public meeting. Some demonstrators prostrated before the car.

Pandit Nehru stopped the car, came out and heard the Kisans' grievances. They alleged that they were deprived of their land because Government had acquired fifteen hundred acres for the Ganga Tiri Agriculture Farm on the border of Banaras and Mirzapur Districts.

The Prime Minister told the demonstrators that in whatever the Government were doing they kept in view the good of the people.

The police is reported to have removed some of the demonstrators and the Prime Minister's car then proceeded to the public meeting.

Miniature Arsenal

LUDHIANA, July 17, (PTI): Two persons have been arrested in the village of Sudhar on a charge of running a miniature arms factory.

The police have recovered two pistols from the factory.

BRITAIN IS "DISTURBED"

LONDON, July 17 (PTI-Reuter). The "Daily Telegraph" diplomatic correspondent reveals today that the British Government was "clearly disturbed" by the effect of Pandit Nehru's personal approaches to Moscow and Washington.

Ministers were anxious to make it clear that Britain was not in favour of appeasing aggression when it was at the full tide of its initial success.

Britain's Reply Ready

LONDON, July 17 (PTI-Reuter):—The British Government tonight prepared its reaction to Marshal Stalin's message to Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on Korea, which the Cabinet had discussed earlier today.

According to informed quarters here, Marshal Stalin's cable, sent in reply to Pandit Nehru's approach to Moscow and Washington in an effort to localise the conflict, "welcomes the peace initiative" of the Indian Prime Minister

In the message, Stalin says he 'agrees with Pandit Nehru that the Korean problem should come before the Security Council at a meeting attended by all the Big Five—United States, Britain, Soviet Union, France and the People's Republic of China.

Marshal Stalin adds: "It is expedient for a peaceful solution that the Korean representatives should be present at this meeting.'

The Stalin message is quite short.

In a series of exchanges since Pandit Nehru informed Mr. Attlee of his intention to make direct approaches to Stalin and United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Britain is understood to have made two points.

(1) That the pre-requisite of a peaceful settlement was that North Korean forces must go back to the 38th Parallel.

(2) The proper way of breaking the United Nations deadlock was for Russia to return to the United Nations in the first instance.

In her contacts with Pandit Nehru, Britain, it is stated, has also emphasised that her attitude to a solution of the Korean problem has to be conditioned by her obligations to co-ordinate her policy with that of the Commonwealth countries and America."

Srinagar-Bound Plane Crashes, 22 Killed

U. N. OBSERVERS AMONG CASUALTIES

Cause Of Tragedy Not Known

NEW DELHI July 17 (PTI).

ALL the 18 passengers and four members of the crew of a dakota plane on a direct flight from Delhi to Srinagar were killed in a crash today in the bed of river Chaki, 12 miles from Pathankot.

Among the killed were Dr. Carl Perreira, Austrian Charge d'Affaires in New Delhi, Mr. Dwarkanath Katchru, Private Secretary to Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, three members of the United Nations Military Observers team in Kashmir and three Indian Army officers.

CAUSE NOT KNOWN

The plane which belonged to the Indian National Airways took off from Willingdon aerodrome, New Delhi, at about 9-30 a.m. today and was last contacted by wireless at 11-05 a.m. when it lay between Amritsar and Pathankot.

A telephonic message from PTI Srinagar correspondent says that precise information about the cause of the crash is not known, but it is believed that due to heavy down-pour visibility was very poor.

A providential escape from the tragedy was that of General Hodges, Military Adviser to the United Nations Kashmir Mediator, Sir Owen Dixon, who cancelled his scheduled departure by the ill-fated plane at the last moment.

When the plane was last contacted by the Srinagar flying control at 11-05 a.m the pilot of the Dakota conveyed a message that the expected time of the plane at Srinagar airstrip would be 12 noon. He gave no distress signal at the time.

WREAKAGE SPOTTED

The wreckage of the plane was spotted by a search party sent by Indian Army authorities in Pathankot on learning of the non-arrival of the plane at Srinagar at the scheduled time.

No details of the circumstances of the crash are available at the Indian National Airways office here, who were informed of the crash late tonight by Indian Army authorities. The Airways are sending an aircraft to the scene of the disaster at 5-30 a.m. tomorrow.

A message from Srinagar said that the first information about the disaster was given by a villager who happened to pass by the wreckage of the plane.

It is believed that the plane crash-landed on the bank of the River Chaki.

PASSENGERS ABOARD

Following is the list of passengers on board the plane, which crashed today at 12 miles from Pathankot:

1. Dr. Carl Pereira, 2 Set C. L. Mehta, 3. Mrs V C Mehta, 4. Miss S. C. Mehta, 5. Mr. H. V. Mehta, 6. Mr V S Ketkar, 7. Mr. S. S. Singh Broca. 8. Miss S. A Bruton (United States), 9 Miss E. Bradfield (USA), 10. Maj C. T. Balasingh, 11. Mr. D. N Kachru

(Continued on page 7)

MARKED SHOPS

CALCUTTA, July 17 (UPI).—A number of prominent Congress leaders of Calcutta have in a statement warned the traders who have been profiteering on the pretext of the Korean War that their shops would be marked and picketed by Congress workers if they do not desist from their anti-social act immediately. The signatories have welcomed Government's steps against some of the traders and said that "Government must have to make drastic steps to stop fleecing of the people by greedy profiteers who should have no place in society."

CEILING PRICES OF SPICES

Dealers' Agreement With Government

CALCUTTA, July 17, (PTI): An agreement fixing the ceiling prices of certain varieties of spices in the Calcutta market has been reached between the Government and representatives of dealers at a three-day conference which ended today.

The agreement fixes the prices of these commodities at five per cent above the wholesale prices obtaining in the market on June 15 last or a week before the beginning of the Korean war.

The prices of spices, sago and camphor sky-rocketed in Calcutta immediately after the outbreak of the Korean war To check these speculative prices the police raided spice shops throughout Calcutta and arrested about 60 wholesalers and retailers on charges of profiteering last week. This was followed by the conference between representatives of the Government and the dealers in spices.

INDIANS DEVELOPING CLOSED OUTLOOK

Nehru's Strictures On Self-Complacency

BANARAS, July 17. (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER PANDIT NEHRU said today that he found a dangerous tendency "growing in India to develop a closed mind and a closed outlook."

"In recent days", said Pandit Nehru, "I see a sense of isolation being developed, a sense of isolation from rest of the world in order to protect ourselves and to cut ourselves off and live in an isolated world. If we cut ourselves from the world, we cut ourselves off from living current of the world and become static and stagnant".

Pandit Nehru was addressing over 5,000 students and professors of the Hindu University at the amphitheatre of the University.

The Prime Minister in his 90-minute address, interrupted by frequent breakdown of loud speaker systems referred mainly to the domestic problems with reference to the development of national culture, students' part in politics and the social order that strikes a balance between individual liberty and social justice.

"We have in the realm of foreign affairs", said the Prime Minister, adopted a policy of not aligning ourselves with one group or the other. It does not mean that we have no idea or sympathy with them. We decide each question as it arises. In the realm of ideas too, there is no reason why we should align ourselves with any of the Blocs. At the same time, there should not be an arrogant pride on our part to say we have nothing to learn from the rest of the world. We have to learn a great deal from the rest of the world.

DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

"We should try to build India on a democratic fashion with full social justice. We should try to bring the two ideas together. We have to go on experimenting and possibly committing errors. Obviously, we have to work it ourselves."

Pandit Nehru said, "The main question is, can we equate individual democratic freedom, with full blooded social advance? Can we equate socialisation with individual freedom?

"I see a certain urge in Europe and in Asia for social advance—call it Socialism or what you like. Can this urge be satisfied with the functioning of normal democracy? If it is not, then democracy will have to be brushed aside and some other methods adopted.

BELIEF IN LIBERTY

"I am a great believer in social justice, but I am convinced that any state or structure of society, in which individual liberties are crushed and are not allowed to grow will decline and ultimately perish. I am not, therefore, prepared to give up the idea of individual liberty.

"The problem, then, is how to retain a large measure of individual liberty, and at the same time provide for social and economic advance. If we can combine the two things, we will have solved the problem.

Pandit Nehru said it was obviously wrong to say that in democracy, every human being was equal. One was wise and another a fool. One was different from the other in physical characteristics and mental outlook. Democracy ought to mean that there should be an equality of opportunity for all to grow in the conditions of life, education, food and health.

"I am convinced," said the Prime Minister, "that there should be a democratic approach to state problems, but I am not prepared to admit that a hundred fools are better than one wise man. In democracy, there are always difficulties, but I take the chance in the democratic process for the wise men to have the chance of functioning. I take that chance, because if stupid men, who are not only stupid but are wicked too, and vested interests seize power, they do not allow other people to work."

Communism and Socialism, for example, were economic theories, suggesting certain methods for achieving certain results, Pandit Nehru said. The success or failure of these theories depended on the quality of the human material working on them.

CIRCUMSTANCES VARY

"One cannot have the same identical approach in two different countries", Pandit Nehru continued. "One cannot apply a particular theory to a highly

(Continued on page 7)

EXPECTANCY IN DELHI

Nehru Returning Today

Diplomatic quarters in New Delhi are keenly awaiting Washington's reaction to Pandit Nehru's message on the Korean crisis, says a New Delhi message.

The reply received from Marshal Stalin to Pandit Nehru's appeal was despatched to Washington and London last night.

Prime Minister Pandit Nehru is returning to Delhi tomorrow when he will hold consultations with his colleagues in the Cabinet. It is learned

(Continued on page 10)

India's Move, A Reflection Of Peace Policy

NEHRU ON NOTE TO STALIN AND TRUMAN

BANARAS, July 17 (PTI).

THE PRIME MINISTER Pandit Nehru today made a reference to the communications he had sent to Marshal Stalin and President Truman on the Korean war and said that India had taken this step in consonance with her past history and her present policy of peace.

She was aware, he said, of the fact that she was not a powerful nation from the economic and military point of view to prevent war but the felt, however, that she must do something to prevent spread of war and he had, therefore, addressed personal communications to Marshal Stalin and President Truman.

The Prime Minister who was addressing a mammoth meeting of citizens here this evening said: "With cool head," we are trying our best in that direction and if we succeed in our efforts, it is well and good and if we do not, then we at least would have the satisfaction of having done our duty.

PRODUCE MORE

The Prime Minister appealed to the people of the country to strive for increased production and said that gold and silver were not real wealth. They were mere symbols of traders. The real wealth, were the things produced in the country which would satisfy the nation's daily needs.

The talks of different "isms", Pandit Nehru said, centred round the distribution of wealth but the present day problem before the nation was production itself. Mere theoretical discussions of different "isms" in our country were useless

Legislations and enactments of different laws in that direction would not be of any use unless everyone did his duty in the best possible manner.

Pandit Nehru referred to the Japanese people and said that though they were defeated in the war, they did not weep. They silently bore the agony and with more vigour tried to improve their conditions. Nagasaki, which was completely destroyed by the atom bomb, was rebuilt into a beautiful city by the people themselves. This newly-built city bore no mark of the former destruction except for a bombarded building which was purposely kept by the people as a memorial of the former destruction.

People in India should learn a lesson from the Japanese. Government could only create favourable conditions but the people themselves should make the real efforts.

TOURIST CONSULTANT

Mr. Ennis Groom, Tourist consultant to the ECAFE who is in India at the invitation of the Government of India arrived in Bombay from Delhi on July 16. Photo shows Mr. Groom (extreme right) being received by Regional Tourist Traffic Officer (extreme left) and office receptionist at the aerodrome.

TAEJON MAY FALL WITHIN 24 HOURS

U. S. Forces Abandon Air Port

TOKYO, July 17 (PTI-Reuter).

AMERICAN forces today abandoned the airstrip of Taejon, provisional South Korean capital, and the city itself was expected to fall within 24 hours.

Withdrawing stubbornly west and north of Taejon, the Americans were reported to be exacting a "high price" from Communist invaders South of the Kum River.

The last American plane to use the airstrip, now under long-range North Korean gunfire, was a reconnaissance machine picking up wounded just before noon.

Gallant and exhausted G.I's of the 24th Division are being gradually whittled away by ceaseless North Korean attacks may make their next stand at Okchun, about eight miles east of Taejon.

SIX MILES A DAY

A spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters here said the United States 24th Division was retiring "good shape."

Under the hammering of two North Korean divisions the 24th had yielded less than 6 miles a day, and would be fighting with its back to the hills, with the terrain to its advantage

Asked whether the 24th could now be expected to hold its positions, the spokesman said further yielding could be stopped only after "sufficient forces" have been built up. Taejon itself was expected to fall within 24 hours.

(A Washington army spokesman predicted the G.I's would hold "somewhere" south of the Kum and "get built up for our offensive.")

ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL

A communique from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters here, issued at 12-35 a.m. local time, said the 24th earlier reported outnumbered ten to one—was facing an invader with heavy artillery support but few tanks.

Only two tanks had reached the South bank of the Kum and both had been destroyed, the communique claimed.

American forces were still withdrawing in an "orderly" fashion Front reports indicated the withdrawal meant the American defence line now had swung along the north-south axis a few miles west of Taejon. It had before been along a longer east-west Axis north of the Town.

Reports told of long lines of trucks clattering along dusty road back into Taejon, bearing exhausted American troops who had fought their way out of the North Korean "mincing machine" inside the Kum bulge

Although the defenders had been forced back on their western flank, they still maintained contact with South Korean and other United States units to the east, where the North Korean second division was reported striving to drive a wedge between the two defending groups

NEXT STAND

The Washington spokesman did not say where the Americans planned to make their next major stand. He said there were "many places for holding positions before the next main defensive line was reached, on a ridge of mountains running from north-east to south-west about 35 miles from the Kum River."

Front reports indicated the stand might come at Okchun a few miles west of Taejon near where heavy fighting took place on Monday. If that is so, allied forces in the south will be squeezed into an area roughly 100 miles square.

In the North, elements of four South Korean divisions will be holding a line running roughly east-west through Yechon, about 100 miles from the south coast. In the West, Americans will be holding a north-south line through Okchockchon, about 100 miles from the East Coast.

REDS PRESSURE

MacArthur's communique said Communist forces along the east coast were still in retreat after being defeated by South Koreans at Kiomdang, about 95 miles north of Pusan, vital south eastern supply port.

Communist pressure continued along the scattered central front.

American and Australian aircraft maintained their superiority over the battle lines flying in close support of defending ground troops and gunning troop and tank concentrations

A number of Northern jet fighters were reported seen in action near Chongju, 20 miles north of Taejon. The communique said they were "smaller than the American F-80, with swept-back wings, stubby fuselages and broad noses."

United Nations forces continued their naval blockade of Korean waters.

Headquarters here listed 8 engagements—most of which had previously been reported—in which British vessels had taken part since July 3.

DEFENCE LINE

WASHINGTON.—American forces in Korea will hold somewhere south of the Kum River "and get built up for our offensive", a pentagon briefing officer said today.

The officer said that from Taejon, former provisional South Korean capital and U.S. Headquarters to the next big communication and rail centre at Kumchon, was between 40 and 45 miles.

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(8241)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificate No. B21039 for five shares No. (s) 250191|195 in the Reserve Bank of India orginally issued in the name of Telukunta Venkatesham and last endorsed to the undersigned has been lost, stolen or mislaid and that a claim to the compensation payable by the Government of India on these shares has been lodged with the Reserve Bank of India by the undersigned. It is hereby informed that no other person shall have any claim to the said compensation.

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REMINDER

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1950, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to pass accounts, declare Dividends, appoint Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board,
TATA INDUSTRIES, LTD.,
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Bombay, 14th July, 1950.

(8258)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

SPECIAL SEASON TICKETS FOR POONA RACING SEASON—1950

During the Poona Racing Season, commencing from July 29, 1950, two Race Specials, one for First and Second Class and the other for Third class passengers will be run on Race days from Bombay to Poona and back.

As a facility to persons wishing to attend the Race Meetings to be held in Poona, it has been decided to issue Special Season Tickets for the 12 Race Meetings for travel by the Special trains only between Bombay and Poona at the following fares which are inclusive of reservation fees, no reservation being made in the case of third class passengers.

	Per adult Rs. a. p.
I Class	372 0 0
II Class	222 0 0
III Class	75 0 0

Full fares will be charged for children over 3 years and below 12 years.

These Special Season tickets will be on sale at Victoria Terminus during 10 to 17 hours on and from July 18, 1950 and upto 17 hours on July 27, 1950.

(8259)

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AGRARIAN REFORM IN RED CHINA

Reallocation Of Millions Of Acres Of Land

HONG KONG.—Millions of acres land in China are to be confiscated from landlords under a new Agrarian Reform Law put into effect as from June 30.

This land will be reallocated to poor peasants, labourers and others who at present possess little or no land.

The Chinese officially claim this redistribution scheme will be the biggest in history.

Large confiscation of land have already been carried out by the Peking Government which claims, however, that action under the new law will be of a more lenient character than in the past.

Under the new law, the rich peasant class is to be cultivated rather than liquidated as previously.

In contrast with the Soviet Union, Communist China is deliberately setting out to establish a system of peasant land ownership.

No mention is made in the law of Russian-style collective firms, although a hint that this is a distant, but nevertheless definite, objective has been given by Liu Shao Hsi, Vice-Chairman of the People's Government.

A LONG TIME

In a statement on the new law, Liu said: "Only when the conditions mature for the wide use of mechanical farming, for the organisation of collective farms and for the Socialist reform of the rural areas can the need for a rich peasant economy cease, and this will take o somewhat lengthy time to achieve."

As the Chinese Communists see it, they are passing from a feudal system of land ownership into that of "new democracy" or petty capitalism, with socialism, including public or collective ownership of land, as their ultimate goal.

Meanwhile, the new law significantly provides that "after agrarian reform is completed, the People's Government shall issue title deeds and shall recognise the right of all landowners to manage, buy, sell or rent out land freely."

This, without adequate safeguards, would appear to provide an opening for a return to land aggrandisement which is the very thing the law sets out to abolish.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The general principles of the new law are stated briefly in its first article.

This states:—"The land ownership system of feudal exploitation by the landlord class shall be abolished, and the system of peasant land ownership shall be carried into effect in order to set free the rural productive forces, develop agricultural production and pave the way for the industrialisation of the New China."

The law goes on to say that the land, draught animals, farm implements and surplus grain of the landlords, and their surplus houses in the countryside, will be confiscated, but their other properties will not be taken.

In addition rural land belonging to ancestral shrines, temples, monastries, churches, schools, institutions and "other public land" will be requisitioned "by appropriate measures should be worked out by the local people's government to solve the financial problems of such schools, orphanages, homes for the aged, hospitals, etc., as are dependent upon the above income."

Having regard to China's numerous Muslim population, the law significantly adds that: "land owned oy mosques may be retained by them subject to the consent of the Muslims residing in the area."

In protection of industry and commerce, an article specially stipulates that enterprises of this character run by landlords will not be confiscated.

The law states positively that "land owned by rich peasants and cultivated by them or by hired labour, and their other properties, shall not be infringed upon."

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

Discussing the redistribution of the land Article 10 of the new states: "All confiscated or requisitioned land and other means of production, with the exception of these to be nationalised as provided by this law, shall be taken over by the Hsion (local administrative unit embracing several villages) peasant associations for distribution in a unified, equitable and rational manner to poor peasants with little or no land and to those who lack other means of production. Landlords shall be given an equal share so that they can rely on their own labour for their living and can refer themselves through labour."

Among many articles dealing with special land problems, the law states that land and houses owned by overseas Chinese" should be handled in accordance with appropriate measures determined by the people's government (or military administrative committees) of the various big administrative areas or by provincial people's governments on the principle of having regard for the interests of overseas Chinese and in keeping with the general principles of this law."

ALREADY COMPLETED

In his statement on the law, Liu Shao-hsi said that agrarian reform had already been completed or in the main completed in an area with a rural population of about 145,000,000 people and a total population of 160,000,000. It was still to be carried out in a rural area containing about 264,000,000 and a total population of 310,000,000.

Liu said it was hoped to complete the reform in most of the remaining areas within the next two or three years.

"But", he said, "it is still impossible to decide today when the agrarian reform will be carried out in the areas inhabited by about 20,000,000 belonging to national minorities.

"This will have to be decided on the basis of work within the national minorities and the awareness of the masses of the people headed

Discussing the question why the agrarian reform should be made Liu said the original land system of China was extremely irrational. He said landlords and which peasants, who constituted less than 10 per cent of the rural popuation possessed approximately from 70 to 80 per cent of the land and "brutally exploit the peasants by means of this land."

On the other hand, poor peasants, farm labourers, middle class peasants and other who constituted 90 per cent of the rural population, possessed in all only 20 to 30 per cent of the land.

"Labouring the whole year round, they hardly earn a bare subsistence" he said.

This state of affairs was responsible for China becoming "the object of aggression and oppression and having become poor and backward."

NOT PHYSICALLY

Liu promised that "landlords in general will only be deprived of their feudal land holdings and abolished as a social class, but they will not be physically eliminated."

He said the rich peasant economy would not be destroyed because "the existence of rich peasant economy and its development within certain limits is advantageous to the development of the people's economy in our country."

Its retention was also advantageously politically.

Liu pointed out that "of course, it is far from enough for the peasants merely to divide up the landlords' means or production."

He said: "In order to solve the problem of production, the peasants themselves must work and collaborate with each other, while in addition there must be government help."—PTI-Reuter.

SINKIANG BANDITS HOUNDED OUT

Chinese Reds' Claim

LONDON, July 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Communist New China News Agency in a dispatch quoted by Peking Radio Sunday announced that the Chinese Communists have reduced bandits in Sinkiang westernmost province of China, by over 20,000 in the last four months. The agency claimed that 4,700 bandits were killed, wounded or captured, while 16,000 who had been "forced to joint the gangs" had now joined the Communists. Among those capture was Janim Khan, described as "one of the three bandit chiefs who co-operated with the United States imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek gang".

Lock Up War-Talkers Behind Bars

STOCKHOLM, July 17 (PTI-Reuter): Social Minister Gustaf Moeller told an International Social Democrat Youth Rally here yesterday that people who "talk of a third world war as an impending matter of course" should be "locked up in lunatic asylums".

Mr. Moeller said: "It has always seemed to me that world peace would be guaranteed if the Social Democrat, inspired by the same ideals and determined never to allow differences to deteriorate into war, came to power in the different countries of the world".

Of the East European countries, he said: "They claim to represent genuine socialism. But genuine socialism does not exist without civic freedom. When did the penitentiary state become a socialist ideal?"

They Know How Bad It Can Be

LONDON, July 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Mayors of atom-bombed Hiroshima and Nagaski were among 70 Japanese who flew into Northolt from Paris last night in four planes.

The delegation which included members of the Japanese House of Representatives, important city governors and other political leaders, has come to Britain as part of a tour of Europe and America.

The Mayor of Hiroshima, Mr. Shinso Hamai, said of the atom bomb, "It would be a terrible thing if it were used in Korea".

The party will leave for New York next Saturday.

THE DAILY TREK: During the past 24 hours 7,711 Hindus and 1,681 Muslims arrived in West Bengal from Eastern Pakistan by rail and 4,833 Hindus and 1,934 Muslims left, according to a West Bengal Government press note issued on July 17.

During the same period, the note adds, 122 Hindus and 59 Muslims arrived and 40 Hindus and 88 Muslims left by air.

Atomic Output

Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment is breaking all records in the output of radio-active isotopes. Hospitals and laboratories throughout the world are using these isotopes for medical treatment and research work. The power at which the pile is operating is controlled by the pile operating engineer sitting at the control desk. The instruments in the panels behind indicate and record the power, the temperature at various points in the pile, the flow of cooling air and subsidiary information.

LONDON NEWSLETTER

NO MATRICULATION EXAMS IN BRITAIN

New System To Be Introduced

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, (By Mail))

NO longer will matriculation or School Final certificate examination will be held in Britain. The last examination of the type was held recently at which about 100,000 candidates appeared.

This does not mean there will be no examination, examinations there will be but examination with a difference, examination more in tune with modern times.

The Matriculation examination was originally introduced as entrance examination for universities. Later it became general yard stick for selecting recruits for professions, etc.

The result of this has been, as in India, that high schools, called grammar schools here, have concentrated on producing matriculation candidates. Rigid conditions had been laid down both for matriculation and school leaving certificate examinations. In the case of school certificate the candidate had to pass in English and five other subjects all at the same examination.

In the case of matric, the candidate had to get credits in five subjects, including mathematics and a foreign language.

The system, neglecting the aptitudes of pupils, has led to waste of youthful energy and as hardly 50 per cent get through the examinations, many young men and women begin life with a sense of frustration.

NEW SYSTEM

Under the new system, which will come into effect next year, a general certificate of education will be issued, showing the subjects in which a candidate has passed and the standard at which he has passed. There will be no mention of failure and there will be no special condition. A candidate will be able to select any subjects that suit him from a long list available. A candidate can enter either at ordinary level or advanced level. A candidate can sit at advanced level in some subjects and at ordinary level in other subjects.

A candidate failing in one subject can have a go at it again next time. But his failure will not be recorded. There will indeed be no failures in the new system.

The working of the system will be watched over throughout the world with interest.

LADY DIPLOMATS' DRESS

Now that large number of women are being appointed to diplomatic service, the question has arisen whether any particular dress should be prescribed for them.

Men diplomats in British service are expected to wear breaches with three buttons at the knee, white hose; cocked hat with white ostrich feather border, though of recent diplomats have been wearing trousers instead of breaches.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Davies, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that it had not been deemed necessary or advisable to prescribe uniforms for the lady members of the Foreign Service.

MOON ON TELEPHONE

Britain is working overtime preparing for Festival of Britain due to take place next year.

The Festival will, no doubt, be held as planned, unless, of course, we are in the midst of a world war.

There will be many wonders at the Festival. But the biggest wonder will be the Dome of Discovery, the biggest dome in the world.

And the highlight of the Dome will be the telephone link with the moon. The telephone will be in the nature of radio pulse of high frequency. It will have a wavelength of 1½ metres and it will be passed from a huge aluminium saucer now being built on the top of the Shot Tower.

The visitors will be able to watch the progress of the signal to the moon in a large cathode ray tube like those used in television. When the signal comes back from the moon it will give a little kick. A supplementary tube will magnify this echo.

This radio telescope is claimed to be the latest of its type.

Similar instruments are used in America. But those instruments could contact moon only when it was just over the horizon. The radio telescope now being built for the Festival of Britain, is said to be superior to both American and Australian apparatus. It could send signals to the moon at any time, whatever its position.

MALAN'S POLICY

It is being increasingly realised in London that Dr. Malan's policy is doing a great harm to the Commonwealth. Britain has so far kept silent in this connection.

The independent "Tribune" now calls upon Britain to speak up. The journal says: "This is the moment for the British Government to say a word or two to Dr. Malan. His policy has gone far towards damaging inter-Commonwealth relations. South Africa naturally resents any suggestion of interference in its affairs by Britain, but respect for this feeling cannot be carried too far. After all, Africans under the United Kingdom jurisdiction, in the rest of Africa have feelings too, India and Pakistan have feelings and the United Nations held views on human rights."

NEW WORD PUZZLES KING

The King of England was puzzled by a word, a new word, devised by His Ministers.

When he visited the Cornwall Show he met Miss Mary Morley of the Ministry of Agriculture. She was presented to His Majesty as "rodent operator."

"Rodent operator? What's that?" asked the King. "It is a new name for rat catchers, Your Majesty", replied the official.

"Who thought that one out, the Ministry", asked the King amid laughter.

The term "rodent operator" was used in 1940 to distinguish between people engaged in preventing infestation by rats on scientific basis from ordinary rat-catchers.

There is also a psychological reason for the new name. "To invite people to become rat-catcher would not attract people of the right type with right kind of education to become experts on the control and prevention of rodent pests", explained a Ministry of Agriculture official.

Revolt Against Tito Regime

COMINFORM INCITES YUGOSLAVS

LONDON, July 17. (PTI-Reuter): The Eastern European Communist countries over the weekend continued to interpret the Korean war as a warning to Balkan peoples that "the imperialists have now passed from intrigue to open aggression" according to radio reports picked up in London last night.

Radio Moscow broadcast in its home service the article contributed to the latest issue of the official Cominform bulletin by Gabor Peter, Politbureau member of the Hungarian Communist Party calling on the Yugolav people to revolt against the Tito regime.

The article assured the Yugoslav people of "the solidarity and sympathy of the democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union."

Moscow Radio last night had no comment of its own to add.

SABOTAGE

According to the Bulgarian Radio, Yugoslavia workers were "blowing up locomotives" and organising "incidents in the factories" in efforts to take an active part in "the struggle agains Tito".

It further claimed that "resistance points" had been formed by anti-Tito elements throughout Yugoslavia.

These points, it was alleged, had "sabotaged Tito's mobilisation and his aggressive plans against the people's democracies"

Albanian Radio said that "Tito's regime is continuing King Alexander's policy in Macedonia— a policy of colonial servitude and exploitation".

SOVIET HELP TO POLAND

Industrial Plants To Be Installed

LONDON, July 17 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Hilary Minc, Polish Deputy Premier, yesterday said that the Soviet Government had agreed to install 60 major industrial plants in Poland, Warsaw Radio reported.

Mr. Minc, who recently headed the Polish delegation to Moscow, which concluded a new long-term treaty with the Soviet Union, was giving latest details of Poland's six-year economic plant to the central committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (Communists). He said that trade relationns with capitalist countries were only wanted "in so far as these relations help us to proceed with our plans for building socialism in our country".

Relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies were, however, in "a different category altogether".

The long-term economic treaties made with Russia in 1948 "and especially in June 1950 made it possible to elaborate the Polish six-year economic plan because of the generous help of the Soviet Union", he declared.

NO JAP PRISONERS NOW IN RUSSIA

Reply To U. S. Note

LONDON, July 17. (PTI-Reuter): The official Soviet news agency, Tass, in a 94-word statement early today announced that Russia had dismissed an American note alleging that many Japanese war prisoners were still held in Soviet Union.

This was how Tass reported the exchange of notes in a message received in London today: "On June 12, the Soviet Embassy in Washington received a note from the United States Department of State alleging that a considerable number of Japanese war prisoners were still being held in the Soviet Union.

"On July 16, the Embassy forwarded a note of reply to the State Department informing the State Department that the question raised in the State Department's note was exhausted in full by the Tass statement on April 22 and the Tass announcement of June 9 on the termination of the repatriation of Japanese war prisoners from the Soviet Union."

No Real Stockholm In Peace Appeal

STOCKHOLM, July 17. (PTI-Reuter): Sweden's Socialist Premier M. Tage Erlander said yesterday at Landsbruun, West Sweden: "It is with feelings of considerable disgust that we here in Sweden witness the brandishing of the name of our capital in international Communist propaganda".

"Of course this so-called Stocknolm Peace Appeal has no more connection with Stockholm than similar earlier appeals emanating from so-called peace conferences in Paris and New York had with democratic opinion in France and the United States."

Ten Million Italians Sign Peace Appeal

ROME, July 17 (PTI-Reuter): Italy's Communist-led "Partisans of Peace" announced today that 10,125,013 Italians had signed the Stockholm appeal for abolition of the atom bomb.

They added that these signatures had been collected by volunteers organised in 15,472 committees throughout the country.

Digitized with grant-in-aid from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

3 MILLION TONS MORE FOOD PRODUCED

Successful Government Drive This Year

BOMBAY, Monday.

GOVERNMENT'S three-pronged drive for self-sufficiency in food cotton and jute, which was initiated last year with a view to correcting India's adverse balance of trade and to saving a lot of valuable foreign exchange for the purchase of capital goods, has yielded substantial results, according to information made available to the UPI in Bombay today.

Already, according to present estimates, food production this year is expected to exceed last year's by about 3 million tons, in spite of adverse seasonal conditions. In 1949, jute production registered an increase of approximately 95 lakh bales over the figure for 1947, and it is expected that, by introducing double cropping, another 320,000 acres would be brought under jute cultivation without in any way affecting the acreage under food production.

In cotton, it is hoped that an additional 500,000 bales of medium and long staple varieties would be available for consumption after the 1950-51 seasons. Special allocations of fertilizers, particularly of sulphate of ammonia, have been made to most of the commercial crops because of their importance in national economy.

While the gap between consumption and production of foodgrains has been considerably narrowed down, as is evident from the fact that the value of imports was cut down from Rs. 1,480 million in 1949 to about Rs. 561 million this year, substantial reductions have also been made in subsidies to states on imported grains. In 1948, these subsidies cost the centre Rs. 265 million. In 1949, this was reduced to Rs. 220 million, and this year it is hoped that the figure would be further brought down to Rs. 130 million.

As regards decontrol of foodgrains, the UPI learns that Government would not even think about it till such time as they are sure of a certain amount of floating surplus, which alone would check rising prices without control.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of the following stores located at D.G. I & S. Depot, Sewri, Bombay.

Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Coach Screws, Washers, Galv. roofing Bolts & Nuts, Brass Nuts Hex.

Tender No. RCS-50672-73-42-815 MMH.

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed forms obtainable from the Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi and Regional Commissioner Disposals, Bombay/Calcutta/Kanpur/Madras at Rs. 5/- per set in cash or money order. Tender forms contain the full particulars of stores, instructions to tenderers, tender opening date, conditions of sale and an inspection permit.

Tenders should be addressed to the Regional Commissioner, Disposals Bombay and should reach him by 4. p.m. on 18-8-1950.

Regional Commissioner Disposals, Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Phone No. 30041.

AC/RCD/B. 14

Applauded For Its Enlightening Fare!

Punjab Film Corporation's

PUTLI

Starring MUMTAZ SHANTI, YAKUB

Produced & Directed By WALISAHIB

CAPITOL—KAMAL

MINERVA

Daily 3-30 6-30 9-30 p.m. Plans Open

RIVOLI-JAI HIND

Daily 12-30, 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

USHA (Andheri) PRAKASH (Kalyan)

FORMING A UNITED OPPOSITION

Further Talks Held In City

BOMBAY, Monday.

Consideration was resumed today, between Prof. K. T. Shah and the members of all those parties who had met him in informal meeting yesterday, of the tentative draft programme for a united opposition.

Discussion of the list of items circulated amongst them was completed today; and a substantial measure of agreement was reached on the different items laid out in the tentative draft programme.

The parties concerned have agreed to refer this draft, with the modification suggested at these meetings, to their respective organisations, and to the United Socialist Organisation of India, which meets at Delhi on August 5 and 6.

UNITED FRONT OF GOANS

New Body Formed

BOMBAY, Monday (UPI): A majority of the delegates of the National Congress of Goa at a delegates' meeting in Bombay yesterday decided to form a new organisation to be named the "United Front of Goans", whose main object would be "to seek measures to get the right of Government of the Portuguese territories in India in the hands of the nationals".

A manifesto to this effect is being shortly issued and a session to get the sanction of the people of Goa to this new organisation would be held in the first week of October.

The reasons stated by the dissociating delegates for separating themselves from the National Congress of Goa is that "the rend of the present office-bearers of the National Congress of Goa is in favour of linking the organisation with linguistic issues which will divert it from its main object."

The view, that the reported amnesty granted to Goan political leaders, who were serving out their sentences in the fortresses of Peniche and Aguada, did not indicate any change of heart on the part of the Portuguese Government, was expressed by Mr. Antonio Sequeira, Editor of "Voz De India", which was recently banned by the Portuguese Authorities, in a statement to the UPI today.

Bangalore Telephone Factory's Progress

BOMBAY, Monday.

Assembly orders against the first 25,000 telephones have been completed by the telephone factory at Bangalore, it is learnt. Last month the factory completed 1,245 telephones and wound 3,400 coils.

The factory, started by the Government of India in collaboration with the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company Ltd. of England for the manufacture of telephones and ancillary equipment, is making good progress.

'Our Lady Of Fatima'

Thousands of Catholics flocked on Sunday to Girgaum, Central Bombay's shopping district, to pay homage to the statue of "Our Lady of Fatima" which arrived her this morning by air from Colombo on a private visit.

ALL INDIA GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

LIFE **FIRE**

MARINE **ACCIDENT**

and

ALL OTHER CLASSES of INSURANCE TRANSACTED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL **Rs.1,25,00,000**

PAID UP CAPITAL **Rs.31,25,000**

HEAD OFFICE:-FORT, BOMBAY.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bijve Ashad Shud 3, 2006.
Muslim: Savval 2, 1369.
Parsi: Behman 19, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-11 a.m. Sunset: 7-19 p.m.
Hightide: 01-32, 14-17. Lowtide: 07-30, 20-25.

Today's Engagements

SOCIAL WORKERS GROUP: Inter-communal Id Social Gathering, at Beg Mohamed Baug, at 5-15 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Mr. R K. Karanjia on "How Others See Us", being impressions of his 2nd world tour. At Greens Hotel at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY: Discussion on "Whither Indian Art" led by Shri K. K. Hebbar, at 6 Rampart Row, Fort, at 6 p.m.

ROTARY CLUB: Mr. Jaya Prakash Alternative Government, at Greens Hotel, at 1-45 p.m.

YOUTHS OWN LEAGUE: Mani-Narayan on "The Programme of an festo Evening at Cama Library Hall, at 6-15 p.m.

TODAY'S RADIO

TUESDAY, July 18.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Today's prog., 7-45 Hindi by radio, 8-15 Sumati Bai Wadkar, 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari, 12-50 A. Dave, G. Ghazal. 1-40 Beethoven, 4-20 School Broadcast, 5-0 V. Khan, sitar, 5-30 I. Dattubhoy Vocal, 5145 A. Dave, G geet, 6-10 Air artist, G ghazal, 6-20 R. G. Joshi, 6-45 I Dattubhoy, vocal, 7-0 Day's topic, E. 7-10 Locals, 7-20 Sumati Bai Wadkar, 7-45 For Industrial workers, 8-30 A. Marzban, G drama "masino varso", 9-15 A Dave, G ghazal, 9-45 Discussion bet. Bombay and Ahmedabad stations, 10 Twenty questions, 10-30 Tino Rossi, tenor.

VARIATIONS: 7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 8-0 A. Khan, sitar, 8-45 S. V. Phadnis, compositions of Aneej and Thakal, 1-0 p.m. S. V. Phadnis, bhavgeet, 1-10 Light M. songs, 1-50 G. S. Yellapurkar, compositions of Borkar, 2-10 R. G. Joshi, 5-30 For children, H. U. 6-0 S. V Phadnis, abhang, 6-20 Villagers' prog., M. and 6-50 in Kannada, 7-30 Commercial news, 8-15 Hindi lessons in Mar 8-30 Sports review, M. 8-45 B. B. Borkar, poems recitation, 9-0 Sundarbai Jadhav, lavani, 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 V. Khan, sitar.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Raga Ranjan, 7-45 Prog. for today and tomorrow, 7-50 Air chorus party 8-15 R. M. Thakor, bhairvin, 8-30 B. Barot, bansari, 5-30 p.m. D. D. Jethwa. Our provincial folksongs, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 Selections from Sarwani, 6-20 B. Barot, bansari, 6-30 For rural listener 7-0 G geets, 7-15 R. M. Thakor 7-30 B. Barot, bansari 7-45 R. M. Thajkor, 8-0 D. D. Jethwa, geets, 8-10 Locals 8-30 Birah geets, 9-30 As in Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Prabhat, 7-40 Madhurgaan, 8-15 As in Baroda, 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 B. B. Khan, Kabir's bhajans, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Pravasi, 6-45 Y. R. Joshi, Kh and Tarana, 7-15 Ek and Anek, 7-30 For industrial workers 8-0 Locals, 8-5 Moghubai Kurdikar, 8-30 Y. Joshi, rag bagheshri, 9-30 N. Desai, G feature "Akhbarni katcheri", 9-40 As in Bombay.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—6-0 a.m. Visit of H. M. Queen to Belfast, 6-30 Big Ben; memories of ;musical comedy, 7-0 Books to read, 7-15 "The Arts", 7-45 R. Murdoch in "Much-binding-in-the marsh, 8-15 Commonwealth Survey, 8-45 J. Sebastian Bach, 10-10 C. W. S. (Manchester) Band, 10-30 Listeners' choice 1-0 p.m. Music from Grand Hotel, 1-45 BBC Opera Orch., 2-30 Meet the Commonwealth, 3-0 "My kind of Music", 4-15 Visit of H. M. Queen to Belfast, 5-45 BBC Scottish Orch., 6-45 "Voice of Violin", 7-0 M. Howard in "Here's Howard", 7-45 A Provincial lady", 8-45 J. Sebastian Bach, 9-45 Music from Grand Hotel.

EASTERN SERVICE—7-30 a. m. 'Sandesye, 8-0 Tonight's play, 8-30 'Indra Dhanush,' 8-45 Listeners' letters' replies.

AIR Discussions

BOMBAY, Monday.

All India Radio, Bombay will make history on Tuesday at 9-40 p.m. when Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee of Bombay and Seth Chinubhai Chimanbhai Seth of Ahmedabad will participate in a two-way discussion entitled "Pattern of Industry" between A.I.R. Bombay and A.I.R., Ahmedabad, the first in the series "Across Boundaries".

The second discussion will be between Bombay and Nagpur on August 22 at 9-40 p.m. The subject of discussion will be "Multi-Purpose River Projects." The participants will be G. N. Pandit and Col MacKie.

The third discussion will be between Bombay and Dharwar on September 19, at 9-40 p.m. when "Modern Trends in Art and Literature" will form the subject of discussion. The participants will be Dr. D. G. Vyas and Shri Adya Rangcharya.

RATIONING OF LIVING SPACE

City Tenants' Plea

BOMBAY, Monday.

"In view of the failure of the Government, the Municipality and the industries, to build new tenements on an adequate scale in Bombay," rationing of living space as a remedy was advocated, by a conference of the Tenants Association of Bombay, which was held at the Podar College, Matunga.

Mr. G.G. Mehta presided. The conference was addressed by Mr N.M. Joshi and Mr. C. Ranga Iyer, Member of the Former Central Legislative Assembly, and others.

It was suggested in a resolution that Government could requisition and reallot all surplus space in palaces and large flats to needy househunters.

The conference called upon the Government to remove the levy of the Riot Tax altogether from the tenants and recover the same from landlords as the latter class were better able to pay it.

It was also suggested that multi-storyed buildings be constructed on the lines of he American skyscrapers, in order to circumvent the shortage of building space.

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN S. KANARA

All-India Weather

POONA, July 17, (PTI): The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Monday, July 17, 1950:—

The monsoon has been vigorous in and near South Kanara. Rainfall has been widespread along the west coast. Fairly widespread light to moderate rain has also occurred in Mysore, the central parts of the country, in Gujarat, the Punjab (India), Uttar Pradesh, and north-east India outside Assam. A few heavy falls have been reported from north Madhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL TUESDAY EVENING: Rainfall will increase and be widespread in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, north Orissa and east Madhya Pradesh. Widespread rain is also likely in west Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, the hills of the Punjab (India), in Gujarat, Mysore and along the west coast of the peninsula. There will be local showers over the rest of the north-east India and in east Rajasthan. Scattered light showers are likely elsewhere over the country.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally very heavy rain is likely in Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin during the next 48 hours.

The following is the all-India weather chart:—

Ahmedabad 87 77 1.1 14.1 plus 4.0, Ahmednagar 87 71 0 2.4 minus 5.0, Allahabad 89 78 0.1 6.4 minus 4.8, Bangalore 80 66 0 1.9 minus 3.2, Baroda 88 78 0.9 21.8 plus 8.9, Belgaum 73 68 0.2 12.1 minus 4.9, BOMBAY 87 78 0.2 26.4 minus 8.4, Calcutta 90 80 0 20.9 plus 2.0, Colombo 85 74 0.9 8.9 minus 2.7, Delhi 93 79 0.1 7.2 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 89 74 0 6.5 minus 1.0, Lucknow 89 79 0.5 6.8 minus 3.9, Madras 95 79 T 3.4 minus 0.3, Mahabaleshwar 65 63 1.5 60.5 minus 30.7, Mysore — 67 0 2.6 minus 1.5, Nagpur 83 73 0.8 12.0 minus 5.2, Patna 90 80 0.1 14.5 plus 1.0, Poona 81 73 T 6.0 minus 2.0, Sholapur 91 73 0 4.2 minus 2.5, Simla 69 61 0.8 25.1 plus 10.3, Surat 85 79 0.2 14.4 minus 4.0.

FAIR WEATHER

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Santa Cruz Weather Observatory forecasts that for the next 24 hours, Bombay and the Suburbs will have fair weather with occasional showers.

The total rainfall for the season has been 26.4 inches which is 8.3 inches below normal.

Yesterday's rainfall in Bombay was less than an inch.

Alleged To Have Too Much Sugar Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Manager and the five stewards of the dining car attached to the EIR Calcutta Mail arriving at Bombay (VT) were arrested by the railway police at VT on Saturday for possessing large quantities of sugar and rice without a permit.

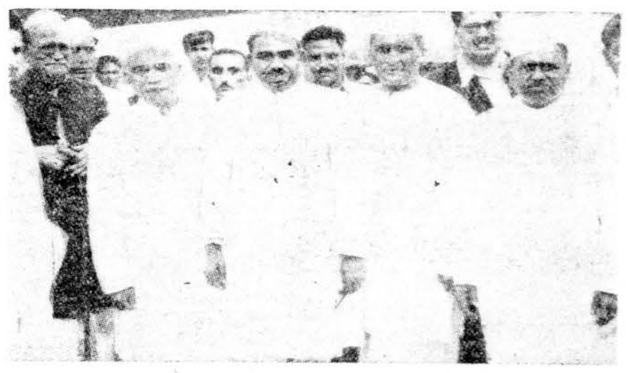
The police made a surprise raid on the dining car. They recovered one and half maunds of sugar and one maund of rice. Investigations are in progress.

"20-QUESTIONS"

Mrs. Dhantvanti Rama Rao, C. R. Mande and K. R. Masani will participate in a programme entitled "20-questions" to be broadcast from All India Radio, Bombay, on Tuesday at 10-00 p.m.

The programme which will be broadcast on 244 and 41.44 metres will have Nobby Clarke "who knows the answers".

Back Home



Mr. Jagjivan Ram, India's Labour Minister who arrived in Bombay from Rome by an Air India International Plane is seen here at the aerodrome with Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Naik Nimbalkar and Mr. G. D. Tapase who came to receive him.

INDIA AHEAD OF I. L. O. SCHEMES

Mr. Jagjivan Ram's Plans

BOMBAY, Monday (UPI): India was far ahead of what the I.L.O. was thinking in the matter of improving the conditions of labour in the various countries of the world, declared Shri Jagjivan Ram, Indian Labour Minister and Leader of the Indian Delegation to the I.L.O. Conference held in Geneva last month.

Shri Jagjivan Ram arrived in Bombay this afternoon by an Air India International plane. He was accompanied by Shri Anugraha Narain Sinha, Labour Minister of Bihar, who was an alternate delegate to the I L O Conference from India.

The Labour Minister said that there would be no change in the Government of India's labour policy following the I L O Conference. India he added, had made substantial contributions to the I L O Conference.

Referring to his study of health insurance, profit sharing and housing scheme for labour in England and other European countries which he had visited after the conclusion of the I L O Conference in Geneva, Shri Jagjivan Ram said that he would discuss these subjects with his colleagues in the Cabinet to find out ways and means of implementing similar schemes in India. He added that he had also acquainted himself with the trade union movement in Italy and had had discussions bearing on it with Government and labour representatives there.

The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Mahamandal has passed a resolution demanding that Government institute a public enquiry into the burning of ethe Sastha Temple at Sabari Mala in North Travancore.

FOOD PRICES SHOOT UP IN JHARIA

JHARIA, July 17, (UPI): Prices of foodgrains and other articles of everyday use have considerably gone up during the last two weeks. Prices of sago and spices also have shot up by 100 per cent following the outbreak of the Korean conflict. Certain medicines have also disappeared from open market.

Rice is selling at Rs. 35 per maund and wheat at Rs. 30 to Rs. 32 per maund. The rice position of the coalfield is becoming serious. According to reliable information, the present position of rice with the pool, the organisation for distributing foodstuff to a section of the mining population, "is very precarious".

Rural Lads For Ceylon Army

COLOMBO, July 17, (PTI): Ceylon Army authorities will concentrate on recruiting village lads for the army in future, a Defence Ministry spokesman stated here.

During World War II a large number of rural lads without any knowledge of English joined the Imperial Forces, and their record of work was commenced by the authorities.

More Women In Ceylon Indulge In Crimes

COLOMBO, July 17 (PTI): Twice as many women in Ceylon were involved in crimes last year as in 1945.

According to police statistics, 374 women were involved in all forms of crime and statutory offences in 1949 as against 170 in 1945.

This includes 97 cases of grave crime: 143 minor crime; 134 statutory offences as against 58, 48, and 64 respectively in 1945.

CLOTH EXPORT TO PAKISTAN

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 17: India has so far exported only 6,000 bales of cloth to Pakistan while the stipulated quantity under Indo-Pakistan Agreement was 45,000 bales. It is learnt that the main difficulty lies in the opening of leaders of credit which was delayed by the Pakistan Government. It is learnt that the time limit will be extended.

Heavy Rains In Sorath District

JUNAGADH, July 17 (UPI): Reports of heavy rainfall ranging from 10 to 16 inches have been received from all parts of Sorath District and other adjoining places of Saurashtra. All the rivers are in spate and some municipal reservoirs and tanks around the city have over-flowed.

It Pours In Baroda

BARODA, July 17, (PTI): Baroda city recorded a rainfall of 87 cents for the 24 hours ending Sunday morning and 92 cents for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. today. This brings the total for the season to 21.75 inches.

Telegrams To Rajkot Now Possible

BOMBAY, Monday: Telegraph communication with Rajkot which had been interrupted by the recent heavy rains and floods in a Saurashtra has now been restored and traffic is normal, a telegraph notification announced here today.

House Collapses And Deaths

JULLUNDUR July 17, (PTI): Two masons were killed and a third was seriously injured today when a wall of a house in the city on which they were working collapsed owing to heavy rain.

Reports received from Hoshiarpur said sixteen houses in the city and many mud huts in the surrounding villages had collapsed following heavy rains during the last two days.

Hoshiarpur-Hajipur road has been breached at some places.

Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar

SHOLAPUR, July 17, (PTI): Mr. M. M. Naik Nimbalkar, Bombay's Labour Minister, who arrived here Saturday has left for Barsi en route to Poona.

During his stay here the Minister attended the fourth annual session of the All-India Handloom Weavers Congress. He also visited the labour welfare centre's newly constructed quarters for accommodating labourers and met representatives of the Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh.

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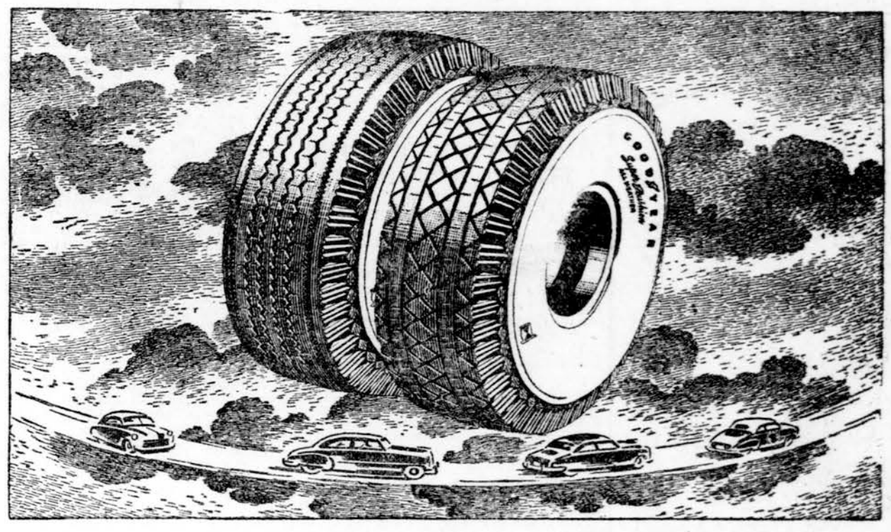

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EMERGENT SESSION OF INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Approving Support To Korea: House To Consider 38 Bills

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, July 15.

THE Union Parliament, an emergent session of which commences here on Monday, July 31 will hold ten sittings ending on Friday, August 11. In addition to approving India's support to the United Nations Organisation on the Korean affair, a legislature programme of 38 bills has been provisionally drawn up for the session.

Nine bills are the carryover from the last Budget Session, four of which, namely, the Hindu Code Bill, the Estate Duty Bill, the Industries (Development and Control) Bill and the Mines Bill have passed the Select Committee stage. It is doubtful, if any of them will be taken up during the Session. The Road Transport Corporations Bill, the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Unions Bill were referred to select Committees during the Budget Session. These select committees may meet during the session and their reports are expected to come up before the House during its November session. The Khaddar (Protection of Name) Bill, also pending before Parliament, will be disposed of. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill is another pending Bill, which has been put down for consideration.

NEW BILLS

Thirteen new bills have been put down for introduction and passage, six of which will replace ordinances They are:—

(1) The Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Bill. (2) The Dentists (Extension of Time) Bill (3) The Minimum Wages (Extension of Time) Bill. (4) The Cantonment Laws (Extension and Amendment) Bill (5) The Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill. (6) The Salaries of Ministers (Amendment) Bill.

The other seven bills are:— (1) The Cooch-Behar (Assimilation of Laws) Bill. (2) The Marking of Heavy Packages Bill. (3) The Displaced persons (Institution of Suits and Legal Proceedings) Amendment Bill. (4) A Bill to amend the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950. (5) A Bill to amend the Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Act 1947 (6) The Ajmer Rural Boards and Municipalities (Amendment) Bill. (7) The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Amendment Bill.

The following bills are likely to be ready for introduction:— (1) The Reciprocity (Amendment) Bill. (2) The Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill. (3) The Port Trusts and Ports (Amendment) Bill (4) The Coal Mines Provident Funds and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Bill.

The following bills are on the tapis and may be introduced during the session:— (1) The Inter-State River and River Valley Regulation and Development Bill. (2) The State Financial Corporations Bill. (3) The Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill (4) The Indian Standard Institution Bill (5) The Guardians and Wards (Amendment) Bill (6) The Displaced Persons (Registration of Documents) Bill. (7) The Fair Wages Bill. (8) The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill (9) The Futures Markets (Regulation) Bill (10) The Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund Bill. (11) The Engineers Bill. (12) The Architects Bill.

Rail Accidents Inquiries

ASSOCIATE LABOUR, SAYS GURUSWANY

GWALIOR July 17. (UPI): Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary of All India Railwaymen's Federation stated at a press conference here yesterday that organised labour should be associated with all inquiries relating to railway accidents, as their co-operation would ensure more safety of the travelling public in which railway workers were vitally interested.

He complained that the Federation had not been taken into confidence by the Government, although the Nagpur Convention of the All India Railwaymen's Federation had demanded that Government should take them into confidence while dealing with the cases of alleged sabotage.

The Federation, he continued, denounced the sabotage where it was proved to have taken place, and appealed to all railwaymen to exercise maximum vigilance on their beat.

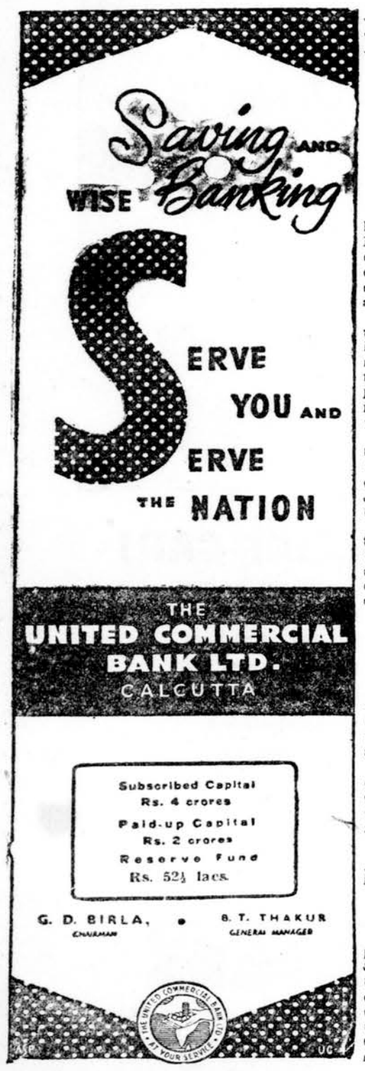
Mr. Guruswami disclosed that a convention of railwaymen would be held sometime next month to take stock of the situation as obtaining after the Dinapur Convention, where it was decided to hold a "strike ballot" to protest against the failure of the Railway Board to concede the demands of the Federation and to decide the future course of action.

KANPUR BANK STRIKE CONTINUES

Fruitless Negotiations

KANPUR, July 16. (PTI): The Kanpur Bank employees' strike continued yesterday for the second day though about 80 per cent of the staff returned to work in various banks in the city.

The two-days old negotiations between the district authorities and the representatives of the Bank Employees' Union have not yielded any results. It is learnt that the district authorities are prepared to release all the arrested persons provided the strike is called off immediately. The strikers, on the other hand, demand the release of the arrested persons as a condition precedent to the calling off of the strike and also an assurance that the strikers will not be victimised by the employers.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IMPORT OF BUTTER FROM AUSTRALIA

Early Orders Necessary

NEW DELHI, July 17: Information has been received that the Autralian Dairy Produce Board has decided to distribute the quota of butter and cheese set aside for countries other than the United Kingdom on a "first come first served" basis.

In addition, a quota has been set aside for export to countries whose internal administration, either in the matter of import licensing or other restrictions, precludes the prompt placing of orders by importers. This is, however a considerably restricted quota.

Import Trade Controllers at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been instructed to expedite the disposal of applications for licences, for the July-December 1950 period, to import these commodities

Importers are advised to submit their applications for licences immediately, and thereafter to place orders for the import of butter and cheese on suppliers in Australia as expeditiously as possible

IN MEMORIAM

BARODA, July 16 (PTI): A nine and a half feet bronze statute of Gandhiji will shortly be erected by the City Gandhi Memorial Committee, at the Padmavati Grounds here.

The clay model of the statue, just completed by Mr. H. K. Doring, a German sculptor depicts Mahatma Gandhi as stepping out of his ashram, staff in hand.

Expansion Of Aerodromes: Poona Meeting

NEW DELHI, July 17: Various projects relating to the expansion of Santa Cruz and other aerodromes in the country and measures to strengthen the existing channels of communication will be reviewed in Poona this week by the Standing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Communication.

Resolve Trade Impasse

SUHRAWARDY'S PLEA TO LIAQUAT

DACCA, July 17 (PTI).

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, former Premier of undivided Bengal, today appealed to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan to utilise his next meeting with Pandit Nehru to "try and resolve the impasse in trade that has been brought about by the non-devaluation policy of the Pakistan rupee."

He wanted facts to be faced "squarely," and mentioned India's permission to scheduled banks to deal in Pakistan currency, whilst Pakistan forbade such dealing except at the fixed exchange rate. As a result, Mr. Suhrawardy declared, measured in terms of commodities and barter, Pakistan rupee had gone even below the Indian rupee, free trading dealings was going on at par, and the prices of agricultural commodities in Pakistan had slumped without commensurate advantage to the grower.

Jute trade was facing a grave crisis "and if steps are not taken to allow free export of jute to India a most unhappy situation is bound to arise", Mr. Suhrawardy said. Such a step would surely lead to the growers getting higher prices, and the Pakistan rupee was sure to appreciate instead of being at par or discount, as at present. Free market was bound to increase business between the two countries and create a better understanding. Mr. Suhrawardy exampled the price of salt in East Bengal which he said, was almost six times that in Calcutta.

PONDICHERRY FIRE INCIDENTS

Peace Disturbed, Says Mr. R. Dorairaj

PONDICHERRY, July 17, (PTI): Mr. R. Dorairaj, who represented French India labour at the Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the I L O at New Delhi said hhere yesterday that peace and tranquillity of Pondicherry had been very much disturbed following the series of fire incidents in and around the French India capital.

In a statement to the Press, Mr. Dorairaj said that fifty workers in certain local textile mills had so far been turned out suspecting that they were in sympathy with political organisations opposed to the French India Socialist Party. This action, of the mill authorities, he said, involved violation of the labour code. He appealed to the French India Government to take steps to protect labour from harassment and exploitation by political parties

TRACTOR PLOUGHING IN HYDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, July 17, (UPI): Over 3,212 acres in the State have been ploughed by tractors since the work started in April. During the last fortnight alone the tractors ploughed 298 acres. The ploughing season is fast running out and the tractors will shortly be stabled unless put to other purposes.

From the large demand for pumps and oils engines it is evident that the farmers and peasants are fast realizing the importance of mechanization. Within the fortnight the Agriculture Department has supplied 24 pumping sets in various places.

The sowing season being at hand, the distribution of improved paddy, jowar and cotton seeds is in full swing and during the last two weeks 182 pallas of paddy seeds and 11,542 pallas of cotton seeds have been distributed in the State.

HEAVY INDUSTRIES IN KASHMIR

Bombay Merchant's Plan

(From A Correspondent)

SRINAGAR, July 17: Snehachandra Dalal, a well-known merchant of Bombay, arrived here from Delhi by plane to discuss with the State Government the establishment of heavy industries which is under consideration of the Government. Messrs. Patel and Dalal met Sheikh Abdullah, Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, in this connection.

Dentists To Confer

NEW DELHI, July 17 (PTI): A conference of the All India Registered Dentists Association will be held here on August 12 and 13.

A reception committee has been formed with Dr. G. L. Dhalla as its Chairman.

RED DETENUS RELEASED

BOMBAY, Monday: The Government of Bombay has ordered the release of all detenus who were originally put under detention in 1947 and 1948 and were continued in detention under fresh orders passed in February, 1950, under the Preventive Detention Act.

It would be recalled that last week the High Court of Bombay ordered the release of some detenus on the ground that in February, 1950, when orders for their detention were passed, there could be no fresh reasons for continuing their detention. The Government, thereupon, decided to release the remaining detenus who came under this category.

The High Court had also ordered the release of some persons detained under orders passed in February 1950 on the ground that officers who passed these orders had no jurisdiction in the particular area. The Government has also ordered the release of all those who came under this category. However, out of these, the Government has re-detained those persons about whom they were satisfied that viewing their past conduct in the light of present circumstances, their further detention was absolutely necessary.

No one who was released by the High Court for either of the above reasons, has been re-detained.

In all about 165 persons were ordered to be released under the above orders of the Government. Of these, 60 have been re-detained. The 'Bombay Chronicle' understands that Mr. S. A Dange, veteran Communist leader and member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Mr. S. S. Mirajkar are among those released.

RUSH FOOD TO MADRAS

TNCC Appeal To Centre

MADRAS, July 17, (UPI): The Working Committee of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress meeting here today under the presidency of Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, President of the Committee requested the Central Government to rush food supplies to this State so as to help the State Government to tide over the present serious food situation.

Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, attended the meeting by special invitation.

The resolution adopted by the Committee on this subject characterised the present food situation in the State as one "causing anxiety".

The Working Committee decided to hold the election of members for the A I C C and the President and other office-bearers and members of the Executive of the T N C C on August 26 when the newly-elected delegates to the Nasik session of the Congress who are also members of the P C C will meet to elect the President of the Congress for the ensuing year. Elections to district and other subordinate Congress committees will be held at a later date.

TRUCK JUMPS INTO RIVER: 20 HURT

SRINAGAR, July 17 (PTI): Over twenty persons were injured, three seriously, when a truck carrying about thirty swept off the road and fell into a running steram, twentyfive feet down. The accident took place about fortyfive miles outside Srinagar in the Srinagar-Pahalgaon road. All injured persons have been rushed to Srinagar for medical aid.

It is reported that while attempting to negotiate a sharp turn the vehicle struck against wooden rails of a bridge which gave way under the impact.

MIRAJ POLICE ROUND UP DACOIT GANG

MIRAJ, July 17 (UPI): The Miraj Police have successfully rounded up a notorious gang of seven dacoits operating on the Miraj-Pandharpur Road under the leadership of Shripal Dhondi Chaugale.

A few days ago the gang had lain in ambush on the Miraj-Pandharpur Road at Bhose, stopped a goods truck and robbed the driver and other occupants of their valuables and cash.

The gang had also stolen a rifle from a doctor in Pandharpur. When the seven dacoits were arrested, the rifle and other stolen property were recovered from them.

PRESERVE SANCTITY OF BALLOT BOX

Deo's Plea To Congressmen

NAGPUR, July 17, (UPI): Shri Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, told Congress workers here that democracy would fail in India if the sanctity of the ballot box was not preserved

Shri Deo, who was addressing a meeting of Congress workers, said that the atmosphere generated by the recent Congress panchayat elections and the party factions that were in evidence had set people wondering and given rise to a feeling that the Congress movement had received a setback.

The meeting was attended by Shri G N Kale, Food Minister Dr W S Barlingey Health Minister, Shri A M Makadey, Excise Minister, Shrimati Vimlabai Deshpande and Dada Dharmadhikari.

POISONED

Shri Deo added that sincere Congress workers were rightly exercised in their minds as to the need of bringing about a change for the better in the Congress organisation The atmosphere had been poisoned by the manner in which the recent Congress panchayat elections were conducted, and it was therefore, imperative to bring about a radical change in the attitude and minds of Congress workers in order to neutralise and destroy the effects of this poisoned atmosphere he declared.

He, accordingly, called upon them to buckle down to the job of fighting injustice and such social evils as bribery and corruption. A nation, he observed, was judged by the standard of the morality of the individuals who composed it. "If some people are using khaddar as a cover for their black deeds, the sanctity off khaddar would suffer an eclipse and people would rightly feel that there is something wrong with the Congress for the man wearing khaddar is usually a Congressman," he concluded.

KNOW YOUR AIR FORCE

I. A. F. Is Biggest & Best In Non-Soviet Asia

(BY SQDN. LDR. P. T. C. SHASTRI)

(In India, the Army alone has long held the attention of the man-in-the-street, while the Air Force is only 17 years old. But, while ignorance of the IAF is understandable, it has ceased to be excusable. The more the people become correctly-informed about the IAF the more deeply will they become interested in what it means to the country. In this article, from "Sortie", a journal of the IAF, the writer explains the important role of this Sentinel of the Skyways to the people of India).

IT is perhaps impossible to find a precedent in recent history for a large nation to acquire political and legal sovereignty and simultaneously to have in being a ready-made Army, Navy and Air Force. Yet, India finds herself in this fortunate position today True, she has Pakistan as a companion in this good fortune; but India's population, resources and territorial size justify her claim to be the first major country to hold in her hands concrete instruments of modern defence at the very moment she donned the mantle of independence.

The air age is only 50 years old. It has caused a second more explosive industrial revolution than the first and is changing human life and ideas to a considerable extent. Yet, this second revolution is an organic outgrowth from the first, without which the conquest of the air would have been an unreality. Conquest of the air would have been unthinkable without the prior mastery of land and sea.

Modern industry was born in certain independent western countries which depend on large markets, either at home or abroad, for manufactured goods. It was freedom—political freedom and trading liberty—which fathered the industrial revolution and, through it, the air age. Political freedom could never have done it without economic freedom, and economic freedom is impossible without political liberty.

India gained her independence at a time when true economic freedom had become a thing of the past. Even had it been a hundred years ago, when trading was free, she would still have had to produce an industrial revolution of her own from nothing. And in the mad struggle for markets and resources she might have been over-whelmed by competition. But today, with the growing subjection of trading opportunities to rigorous controls and barriers, she can never hope to 'start from scratch'. And yet she has now a mechanised Army, a Navy admittedly small but with a nucleus of modern warships and an Air Force of no mean quality in modern terms—all of which are essentially machine-age products.

BIGGEST AIR FORCE IN ASIA

This is particularly significant so far as the Air Force is concerned It is unquestionably the biggest and best in the whole of non-Soviet Asia—a fact that gains additional import once when it is realised that an Air Force costs a colossal amount of money.

India's civil aviation organisation is again the largest in this part of the world. With such precious assets, India's path to a commanding position in world affairs should be a relatively simple one if she has the money and the will to go ahead.

An Air Force is an unproductive investment for the Nation's money. It pays its way as a guardian of the Nation's existence and as an instrument of the Nation's potency in war. It is therefore incapable of assessment in terms of material dividends in peacetime. Even if it gives rise to a native military aircraft industry employing a large number of workers and subsidiary industries, it will contribute nothing directly to the exchequer until it produces enough military aircraft for export. This last possibility is far too distant and imaginary to be given any serious thought for the present, especially in view of the fact that the export market for aircraft is alread fully fed by the European and American industries, and Indian aircraft cannot hope in the foreseeable future to compete with British and American products.

NEED FOR CORRECT ASSESSMENT

The attitude of the Indian people to the IAF is therefore liable to be dangerously incorrect in two ways. The man-in-the-street may clamour for a large Air Force without realising the vast expenditure it would involve. The business man and civil servant, on the other hand, may be inclined to consider it unnecessary to spend large sums on the IAF in view of its immediate unproductiveness as an investment.

A correct assessment of the importance of the IAF is therefore essential if this young Fighting Service is to be developed properly into an efficient organisation contributing to India's defence. We surely do not want a weak Air Force equipped with obsolescent aircraft and out-dated concepts; and we at the same time certainly do not want a mammoth Air Force even if we could afford it. The IAF is merely an insurance policy maintained by annual premiums in the form of budget grants. It only differs from ordinary insurance in that the IAF can never be other than a paid-up policy, giving just what has been put into it. And what has been put into it is exactly what the people have thought worthwhile putting into it.

"ILL-INFORMED"

A matter that has always been of great concern to me is that the average person in this country is very ill-informed about the IAF. "Captain", "Colonel" and "General" are words which everybody understands Yet most people are quite at sea as to the meaning of "Squadron Leader "Pilot Officer", "Air Commodore" and so on. I should not be at all surprised if this is not more so in the case of the Navy

I have often been asked what sort of squadron I lead, and whether an Air Commodore's job is connected with water closets.!

In most other independent countries the Army and the Navy have long histories behind them so that their growth has been part of the process of national development. Hence the people are fully aware of ordinary details concerning the Services. Or else the Services have been so much a part of the nation's struggle in war that they are very well-known to civilians.

In India, the Army alone has long held the attention of the man-in-the street, while the Air Force is only 17 years old. But while ignorance of the IAF is understandable, it has ceased to be excusable. The more the people become correctly informed about the IAF the more deeply will they become interested in what it means to the country.

OBSTACLE

A rather serious obstacle to a greater understanding of the IAF by those outside it is the fact that members of the IAF tend to appear rather different from the other people. There are two reasons for this.

First, the IAF is a body of skilled experts dealing with a vast range of highly specialised tasks and functions. Each of them is as much an expert as the lawyer, the doctor and the tailor. But the Air Force officer or airman is as much of a citizen and as much of a normal human being as the expert in any other field of activity, and therefore need not be regarded as a strange being.

Second, the IAF is a Fighting Service and therefore has a uniform and a certain specific discipline and code of conduct. It is these, especially the code of conduct, which make a substantial degree of social and cultural approachment between the civilian and the Serviceman difficult. Not that such understanding is completely absent, it is not sufficient. Since the function of the Air Force is to fight, Service discipline and principles of conduct are merely matters of national security.

Appreciation of these factors will help a great deal to remove the mingled ignorance and antagonism facing IAF personnel in their contact with society. Admittedly. Air Force men themselves are partly to blame for this rather undesirable state of affairs and this is due to their inexperience and inability properly to appreciate civilian outlook. Society and the Service must both actively endeavour to understand each other—a mutual responsibility.

NO ARISTOCRACY NOW

After the abolition of the mercenary Army system and until the outbreak of World War II, officers of the Armed Forces in European countries occupied privileged positions, with an unimaginably rigid code of custom and tradition. There was in fact, complete absence of understanding, not only between them and society but between them and their men. The officer caste ceased to exist as a caste during World War II since it was an anachronism in a total war in which the entire population was absorbed. Its disappearance was part of the general decline of aristocracy.

The IAF is happily without such a background. It is therefore much easier to establish a really satisfactory relationship between the Indian people and the Defence Service. All that is needed is the will to achieve that understanding and an appreciation of the position that the IAF occupies in the life of the nation.

Cholera Near Morvi

RAJKOT, July 17, (PTI): Cholera has broken out in Chanhpar, a village near Morvi following heavy rains in the area. Fourteen cases have been reported till yesterday out of which five proved fatal.

Medical relief has been rushed to the villages and efforts are being made to localise the epidemic.

Relief parties have been sent out in the village and an additional sum of Rs. one lakh has been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Collector of the area.

The Tigers Get It

JUNAGADH, July 17, (UPI): After a 'hunger-strike' of nearly 10 days, the carnivora of the Junagadh zoo—half a score of an assortment of lions, panthers and tigers—have carved a victory dish of muttons from their "civilised" brethren, who by a community-wise alliance decided to close down the slaughter-houses in the city during the holy 'adhik masa' of the Hindus.

It has been agreed now that the slaughter necessary for mutton for the zoo animals, should be done in the zoo garden compound.

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Miss Bocarro's Sensational Win Over Mrs. Nasikwala

W. Indies Rout Derbyshire

16 WICKETS FALL IN A DAY

CHESTERFIELD, July 17 (PTI-Reuter).—West Indies were 153 runs ahead of Derbyshire with eight second innings wickets to fall after the second innings wickets to fall after the second day's play in their match here. Sixteen wickets tumbled during the day for 174.

The touring team lost their remaining four tail-batsmen when play resumed for the addition of 22 runs to Saturday's total and they were all out for 223. Cliff Gladwin using the new ball swing late and proved troublesome to all the batsmen with the exception of Williams and took three wickets for three runs.

West Indies collapsed this morning when their first innings was continued against Derbyshire and they were all out for 223. Thus only 22 runs were added for the last four wickets, three of which fell to Gladwin.

Today Gladwin had three wickets for two runs in five overs, three of which were maidens and his final figures of six for 40 showed his deadliness.

Derbyshire opened their innings but after two overs in which Elliott took two twos off Jones, heavy rain held up the play.

Lunch was taken after rain had caused a stoppage with Derbyshire score at four runs for no loss.

After promise of a good reply to the West Indies total—the second wicket reached 50 after the first had fallen at eight—Derbyshire's batting collapsed and when a shower drove players to shelter and an early tea they had eight wickets down for 68

The last six of these fell while five runs were being added to the total and only Revill 39 showed any resistance to the spin attack.

At the close West Indies were 153 runs ahead with eight second innings wickets to fall. Derbyshire were all out first innings for 111 and when stumps were drawn the tourists had made fortyone for the loss of two second innings wickets. After tea the pitch played more easily and the ninth wicket pair Richardson and Gladwin put out forty two runs to save the follow on.

Richardson hit spin bowlers Valentine and Goddard for boundaries before giving a simple catch to Marshall, who also clean bowled Gladwin. Derbyshire finished 112 runs in arrears. When Rae and Stollmeyer opened West Indies second innings they found the pitch more lively.

They again made a bad start losing two wickets for only thirty-two runs.

SCORE-BOARD

WEST INDIES (1st Innings)

Stollmeyer c Gladwin b Jackson	15
Rae b Gladwin	4
Marshall b Gladwin	3
Trastrail c Elliott b Gladwin	1
Walcott c Richardson b Gladwin	87
Christiani st Dawkes b Rhodes	78
Goddard b Richardson	1
Williams not out	13
Jones b Gladwin	4
Johnson l.b.w. b Gladwin	0
Valentine l.b.w. b Jackson	3
Extras	9
TOTAL	223

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-21, 3-22, 4-33, 5-180, 6-189, 7-206, 8-216, 9-216, 10-223.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Jackson 20.4-1-56-2; Gladwin 26-11-40-6; Morgan 4-0-17-0; Rhodes 18-7-47-1; Richardson 16-1-54-1.

DERBYSHIRE (1st Innings)

Elliott b Goddard	14
Kelly b Jones	1
Revill b Goddard	39
Johnson b Goddard	3
Volkhard c Marshall b Goddard	0
Rhodes c Trestrail b Valentine	1
Dawkes c Johnson b Valentine	0
Gladwin b Marshall	20
Morgan run out	0
Richardson c and b Marshall	16
Jackson not out	0
Extras	17
TOTAL	111

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-50, 3-63, 4-63, 5-64, 6-66, 7-68, 8-68, 9-110, 10-111.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Johnson 7-3-11-0; Jones 7-1-15-1; Goddard 22-7-38-4; Valentine 15-8-24-2; Marshall 4.5-2-6-2.

WEST INDIES (2nd. Innings)

Stollmeyer l.b.w. b. Gladwin	5
Rae batting	18
Marshall c. Dawkes b. Rhodes	11
Trestraill batting	3
Extras	4
Total (for 2 wkts.)	41

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-40 p.m. Bombay Amateurs vs. Goan Sports (Senior Harwood League.)

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. Globe S.C. 'A' vs. St. Xavier's "A".

5-30 p.m. Tatas "A" vs. Dockyard "A" (Indian Football League, Division One).

G.I.P. Rly. Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. Volkarts vs. Burmah Shell "B" (Harwood League, Division Two)

TABLE TENNIS

Byculla Y.M.C.A.

6 p.m. Final day of open tournament.

D. H. KAPADIA GOES DOWN TO DILIP SAMPAT

Byculla Y. M. C. A. Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Monday.

REMARKABLE improvement in a year's time, specially in her attack, brought Miss Enid Bocarro, a former national women's table tennis champion, a sensation victory in the final of the singles of the Byculla Y.M.C.A. Open Tournament this evening over Bombay's unbeaten champion Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla in three straight games. Later Miss Bocarro won the doubles final in partnership with her former opponent.

Partnered by Ossie Dyer in the mixed event, Miss Bocarro is in the final of this event also, and it is very likely that this stylish player may win the coverted triple crown in the very first tournament. Another player who has a chance of taking the triple is Ossie Dyer, for he is in all the finals which will be decided tomorrow.

All that Miss Bocarro needed all along was a useful backhand attacking stroke to supplement her already useful forehand drives, and once this was achieved points started rolling in. Miss Bocarro gave a brilliant exhibition of stroke production, and her cross-table drives and short and angular drives went a long way to unsettle the defence of her opponent who had been known for her rock-like defence. Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla looked to have lost a great deal of confidence in her game, but since there will be at least half a dozen other occasions later in the season for these two leading women players to try conclusions, one can only wait and see whether Miss Bocarro's victory this evening was no flash in the pan.

This was not the only surprise of the evening, for the second-seeded Dady Kapadia looked like sailing into the final with a great deal of comfort when he won the first two games in the same carefree style that had made him the hope of Bombay for many a year, and earned him the admiration of all those who watched his dashing play. But there was a great deal of surprise waiting for Dady. To me he looked to relax a little as he took his stand for the third game. Sampat got the little encouragement that was needed due to this, and attacking with great accuracy and placing his strokes well, he turned the tide of the game in his favour and carried away the remaining three games, and earned the right to contest the final with the holder Ossie Dyer. Dyer disposed of Somaya in the other semi-final after losing the initial game.

J. S. Patkar was concerned in two of the closest matches of the evening, but unfortunately for him he had the misfortune of losing both by the narrowest of margins. In the Mixed Doubles he and Mrs. Mani Bharucha went down to P. Kumar and Miss Ruby Satarawalla. The last named gave a very good account of herself, and had it not been for her the result may well have been the other way round. In the men's doubles Patkar partnered by Basha Laljee was concerned in the most thrilling game of the evening against the top seeded Ossie Dyer and Ranvir Khatau, to whom they lost in five games in a match which was characterised by the high standard of an attacking game.

The following were the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final)

Enid Boccaro beat Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla 21-19, 21-18, 21-12.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Final)

Enid Boccaro and Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat Mrs. Suhasini Joshi and Jaya Walawalkar 22-20, 22-20, 21-13.

MEN'S SINGLES (semi-finals)

O. Dyer beat D. P. Somaya 18-21, 21-19, 21-16, 21-18; D. P. Sampat beat D. H. Kapadia 16-21, 13-21 21-16, 21-16, 21-14.

MIXED DOUBLES (quarter-finals)

P. Kumar and Ruby Satarawalla beat S. J. Balsara and Piroja Irani 21-16, 22-20, 21-19; S. L. Shroff and Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat J. Parekh and Dhun Mistry 21-14, 21-16, J. S. Patkar and Mrs. Mani Bharucha w.o. V. V. Prabhu and Dhun Munshi; O. Dyer and Enid Boccaro beat S. N. Motiwalla and Sillo Motiwalla 21-17, 21-16, 21-18.

Semi-finals: P. Kumar and Ruby Satarawalla beat J. S Patkar and Mrs. Mani Bharucha 21-17, 21-10, 16-21, 15-21, 22-20; O Dyer and Miss E. Boccaro beat S. L. Shroff and Mrs. Gool Nasikwala, 21-15 21-13, 19-21, 21-16.

MEN'S DOUBLES (semi-finals)

D. H. Kapadia and S. N. Motiwalla beat N. B. Mistry and V. M. Nadkarni 21-18, 21-16, 21-18; O. Dyer and Ranvir Khatau beat J. Patkar and B. Laljee 15-21, 21-16, 21-7, 18-21, 21-17.

JUNIORS' SINGLES (quarter-finals)

M. L. Lulla beat J. V. Shah 21-11, 21-8; F. N. Pardiwalla beat A B Dalpade 21-15, 21-18; S. K. Thackersey beat K. S. Ganesh 21-13, 21-14; R. M. Bhandare beat A. S. Vakeel 21-14, 12-21, 21-14. Semi-finals: S. K. Thackersey beat R. M. Bhandare 21-6, 21-13; L. Lulla beat F. N. Pardiwalla 14-21, 21-14, 21-14.

TODAY'S FINALS

6 p.m. Final of Men's Singles, followed by final of Junior's Singles, followed by the final of Men's Doubles and final of Mixed Doubles.

County Cricket Results

LONDON, July 17 (PTI-Reuter.

Cricket close of play scores:

At Lords—Middlesex vs. Yorkshire

Middlesex 356 for four declared (Dewes 139, Leslie Compton not out fifty). Yorkshire 17 for no wicket.

At Bristol, Gloucestershire vs Sussex

No play today owing to rain.

At Manchester: Essex vs Lancashire

Essex 87 and 129 (Tattersall, 6 for 51, Greenwood, 4 for 15). Lancashire 161 for 3 declared (Washerbrook not out 103) and 20 for 1.

At Blackheath: Kent vs Surrey

Kent 189 and 201 (Clark 58, Lock, 4 for 40, Parker, 3 for 22). Surrey 53 (Dovey, 8 for 23) and 137 for 5 (Clark 54, Fishlock not out 57).

At Kidderministe: Glamorgan vs. Worcestershire

Glamorgan 352 for 9 declared (Parkhouse 162, Jenkins, 5 for 141). Worcestershire 26 for 1.

At Leicester: Leicestershire vs Nottinghamshire

Leicestershire 246 (Palmer 50, Prentice not out 59, Butler, 6 for 121). Nottinghamshire 197 for 4 (Keeton 74).

At Northampton Warwickshire vs Northamptonshire

Warwickshire 320 (Gardner 126, Dollery 59) Northamptonshire 106 for 6.

URUGUAY WINS RIMET CUP

Overconfident Brazilians Dumbfounded In Final

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 16 (PTI-Reuter).

Uruguay today won the Jules Rimet World Soccer Cup for the second time in the short history of the championship. They fought back after being a goal down here to beat the crack Brazilian side two-one. The result left the world record crowd of nearly 200,000 Brazilian fans completely dumbfounded and bewildered.

After their team's overwhelming wins over Sweden and Spain in the first two matches of the final pool, the Brazilians had not entertained a thought of defeat.

So certain were the Brazilians of victory that they had already written and recorded a victory saga entitled "Brazil the victors."

The Brazilian players, who had expected to obtain gold medals and thousand of pounds for a win bonus walked slowly off the field their heads bowed low.

Some women in the huge white and blue concrete municipal stadium were prostrate with grief.

The medium announcer was so thunderstruck he forgot to broadcast the final result of the other cup match between Spain and Sweden to decide minor placings.

It did not matter. None in the vast crowd cared.

For the record, Sweden beat Spain three-one to fill third place in the championships with Spain fourth.

The Uruguay players embraced one another and then hugged George Reader, the British referee who controlled the match firmly.

After receiving the cup from the donor, Jules Rimet of France with the stadium half deserted the players danced round the ground wildly gesticulating with joy.

Thus the championship which had been marked by upsets from the start ended with the biggest surprise of all.

Uruguay won the cup when the competition was first instituted in 1930. Brazil was third when Italy retained the trophy in 1938.

The final placings were:

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals for	Goals against	Points.
Uruguay	3	2	1	0	7	5	5
Brazil	3	2	0	1	14	4	4
Sweden	3	1	0	2	6	11	2
Spain	3	0	1	2	4	11	1

Inter-Divisional Railway Final

KHAGAUL, July 17.

In the final of Inter-Divisional Railway Tournament Kanchrapara Workshop had an easy victory today over Divisional Sports Association. Allahabad when they defeated them by two clear goals this evening at Khagaul.

TOMORROW'S RACES AT SECUNDERABAD

Acceptances For Fifth Day

HYDERABAD, (Dn), July 17.

The following are acceptances for the fifth day of Secunderabad Races to be run on July 19, with the order of racing. The first race starts at 2-15 p.m.

THE GAZA PLATE— 7 Furlongs

Taka it easy 9-4, Mamluk 9-4, Black Hazard 9-3, Romp Home 9-1, Prince Farhan 8-12, Mars 8-8, Young Krush 8-7, Bruhan II 8-5, Naufal 8-3, Mahbub Subhi 7-6 and The Best 7-4.

THE PAIGAH CUP (Div II— 6 Furlongs

Pessu Pasha 9-4, Amelia 8-12, Trunk Call 8-1, Surprising 7-13, Very Little 7-12, Great Lady 7-12, King's Dream 7-11, Courtship 7-8 and Sunny Boy 7-4.

THE BERAR CUP One Mile 1-12 Furlongs

Jowdat Al Iraq 10-12, Amal al Shabab, Naqib 8-10, Abu Muslim 8-8, Officer 8-2, Russian Bandit 8-0, Mosaki Pasha 8-0, Golshan 7-12, Mountain Ash 7-10, Abjar Suad 7-8, Peter 7-5, Naim al Shabab 7-5 and Tashrin al Khair 7-4.

THE BASALAT JAH CUP— 1-14 Miles

Red Cross Boy 9-4, My Pleasure 9-3, Maharukh 9-2, Favourite 9-1, Golden Hind 9-1, Bonzo 8-13, Penicillin 8-7, Pillar of Honour 8-6, Miss Pop 8-6, My Baby 8-6, The Marine 8-3, and Sugar Palm 8-2.

THE NIZAM'S CUP (Div I) 1-14 Miles.

Carpala 9-4, Lizalee 9-0, Black and White 8-12, Lilly Of The Valley 8-11, Star of Iran 8-11, Desert Hawk 8-9, V. Day 8-7, Chrissie Darling 8-7, Fasshion Parade 8-5, Abdel 8-5, Plarehind 8-3, Battle Song 7-13, Crescendo 7-12 and Persian Princess 7-4.

THE NIZAM'S CUP (Div II)— 1-14 Miles

Loyal Prince 9-4, Chetna 9-3, Smiling Moran 8-11, Shah of Iran 8-8, Gipsy Lore 8-7, Bold Attempt 8-6, Pure Emerald 8-5, Torrent 8-3, Brilliant Sunshine 7-11, Robin Adair 7-11, Spanish Girl 7-9 and Queenie 7-7.

THE PAIGAH CUP (Div I)— 6 Furlongs.

Yearling 9-4, Systematic 9-2, Marie Louise 9-1, Kuleshwari 9-0, Nuralia 8-13, Georgie 8-10, Blue Train 8-6, Dominica 8-3, Sabah al Khair 8-1, Tajik 7-7, Flora 7-5 and Akash Deep 7-4.

Races selected for the treble event are three, five and seven.

AUSTRALIA BEATS CANADA; 5-0

Davis Cup North American Zone Semifinal

MONTREAL, July 15 (PTI-Reuter).

Australia completed a five-zero victory over Canada in their Davis Cup North American Zone semi-final match here today.

In the remaining two singles Frank Sedgman beat Lorne Main 6-2 6-1 6-3 and Ken McGregor defeated Brendan Macken 6-4 6-4 6-4.

Australia did not concede a single set in the tie.

Steward's Cup Callover

LONDON, July 17 (PTI-Reuter).

Luminary, top weight for next Tuesday's Stewards Cup, was installed 15/2 favourite at the first official callover on the big Goodwood sprint at the Victoria Club here tonight.

Last year's runners up Spartan Sacrifice is second favourite at 9 to 1 with The Bite, last year's winner at 100 to 6.

Thirteen horses in all received quotations as follows;

15 to 2 Luminary, 9 to 1 Spartan Sacrifice, 10 to 1 Gold Mist, 100 to 9 Dramatic and Full Dress, 100 to 8 Burpham, 100 to 7 Richard Louis, Blue Book and Decorum, 100 to 6 First Consul, the Bite and V-Three, 20 to 1 Momentum.

B.N. RLY. WASTE CHANCES AND LOSE TO ARYANS

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Following are the results of the first division football league matches played here today:—

Aryans one, Bengal Nagpur Railway zero.

Dalhousie two, Calcutta Football Club one.

In a scrappy game Aryans beat Bengal Nagpur Railway. A draw would have been a proper index of the game. The Railway forwards wasted some good scoring chances.

After a blank first half, Aryans scored in the third minute of the second, G. Saha, inside-left, beating Shimadri, Railway keeper, with a stiff shot which banged the lower ridge of the net. After this reverse, B. N. R. forwards went all out for an equaliser but W. Paul, centre-forward, and Y. N. Rao, outside-right, in turn failed to score from close range.

Calcutta Football Club were unlucky to meet their eighteenth defeat of the league, going down to Dalhousie by the odd goal in three.

TATAS PROVE TOO GOOD FOR SHELL

Poor Supervision Again Mars Good Game

BOMBAY, Monday.

TATAS confirmed their recent big victory over Burmah Shell at Parel by beating them this evening in the Harwood Football League, First Division, second leg by three goals to nil, at the Cooperage. Poor supervision was once again the order of the day.

Tatas were once again without the services of Anthony Braganza and things were much changed in the attack, with much of the sting dropped out from the poison. Shetty at centre forward worked hard and was fully rewarded for his tireless display. He obtained two of his side's goals.

Burmah-Shell who early in the Harwood League gave a grand display to cause some major surprises are fast showing signs of weakening. They have not the same combining ability that have caused defences to crumble before their concentrated attack.

Tatas opened their scoring account in the 10th minute when Anthony centred into Shell's goal mouth and Shetty put the finishing touches by heading into goal.

Then four minutes later Anthony shot by Le Febour failed to collect confidently and Ferrao tapped the ball into goal. With these lead of two goals by Tatas, Shell never recovered.

Midway through the second half Shetty obtained his side's third and final goal from a pass from Perumal.

A word must be said about the refereeing which has deteriorated from day to day. Referee D'Mello deprived Shell of at least two penalties. Once Michael was brought down by a Tata defender but the foul was completely ignored. Papen handled the ball in the box but this too was overlooked.

The teams were:

TATAS: Thingalaya; Papen (Jr.), Papen; Ananthram, Krishnan, Parameshwaren; Anthony, Perumal, Shetty, P. Ferrao, Balan.

BURMAH-SHELL: Le Febour; St Anne D'Souza, A. Valdya; Noronha, Middlecoat, Pinto, Rego, Maxie, Santiago, Michael, A. P. Fernandes.

Referee: J. P. D'Mello.

ONLY TRAINED ONES CAN OFFICIATE

A.A.F.I. Decision On Athletic Meets

SIMLA, July 17 (PTI).

The Amateur Athletic Federation of India has decided to appoint only trained persons to officiate at athletic meets.

The following candidates have been declared successful in an "official test" in Rules of Athletics held in January last, under the auspices of Amateur Athletic Federation.

Mr. Mangal Prashad (Bihar), Mr. Mehar Singh (Rajputana), Mr. Prithivi Raj (Delhi) and Mr. M. C. Dhawan (Rajputana).

KARNATAK LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Kanara Young Footballers the holders defeated Vijay F. C. by a solitary goal scored through S. K. Shriyan after a hectic struggle during the second period of play in the Karnatak Football League played this evening at the Oval.

Earlier Shree Krishna F. C. narrowly escaped defeat at the hands of Hind Bros. However, the finally won by a solitary goal P. Narasinha and Students Union accounted for Jai Hind F. C. by 2 goals to one through S. J. Suvarna, V. K. Bangera and K. Narayan scored for the losers.

M.U.C.—S.I.R. Second Replay Also Drawn

MADRAS, July 17 (PTI)

The third meeting between the Madras United Club and the South Indian Railway proved fruitless again, ending in a 1-1 draw the Ever Merry Hockey Tournament here today. The match will be replayed tomorrow.

Centre-forward Celestine scored for M. U. C. in the fifteenth minute of the first half. Inside-left Rae equalised for the Railway a minute before close.

Draw For Inter-Services Football Tournament

CALCUTTA, July 17 (PTI): The Eastern Command has got a bye in the Inter-Services Football Tournament commencing here on July 19.

The following is the draw:—

A Western Command vs Southern Command—July 19.

C. Navy vs. Indian Air Force—July 20.

B. Winner of A vs Eastern Command—July 20.

The final will be played off on July 22 between the winner of B and C.

STURGESS AND SEIXAS TRIUMPH IN DOUBLES

Swiss International Tennis Tournament

LAUSANNE, July 16 (PTI-Reuter).

Sumant Misra, India's number two and Felicisimo Amphon, Philippine's champion were beaten by Eric Sturgess (South Africa) and Vic Seixas (United States) in the Men's Doubles final of the Swiss International Lawn Tennis Championships today.

Sturgess and Seixas won 6-3 6-4 6-3.

Rainbow Held To A Draw

BOMBAY, Monday.

Khandoba Vijaya earned a two goal to nil win over Little Pioneers "A" in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League this evening at the St. Xaviers College Ground, Parel.

Khandoba scored both their goals in the second session through Pandurang and Naidu.

In the same tournment Rainbow "A" were held to a goalless draw by Indian Navy's Junior string. Rainbow were rather unlucky but their inability to translate the chances into goals was due to the fact that they resorted to short passing and solo efforts.

Michael was the most outstanding player on the field and had he not dribbled too often he may have got a goal. The Navy were not without their chances for some of the sporadic raids were dangerous, but Rainbow's stubborn defence held them away.

KHATAU'S WIN FINAL

Summersgill Cup Football

BOMBAY, Monday.

The long awaited final between Kohinoor Mills and Khatau Sports in the Summersgill Cup Football Tournament took place early this evening at the Cooperage resulting in a win for Khatau's by four goals to one.

Khatau's made most of the chances that came their way in the first fifteen minutes of play to register three goals. D'Souza scored twice and Baboo once. Then on resumption Baboo scored the fourth goal off a penalty and Calosco reduced the margin for the losers.

Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Tournament

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Tournament, to be held under the auspices of the Bandra Gymkhana, commences on Saturday, July 2nd.

This popular tournament has in the past attracted the cream of the local talents and this year also the tournament promises to be as great a success as the previous ones.

In addition to the usual five events there are also girl's singles, boy's singles and a veteran's doubles.

The entries for the tournament close on Wednesday 19th July at 6 p.m. and can be forwarded to Mr. L. R. Pereira, Hon. Secretary of the Bandra Gymkhana or to Mr. C. Gomes c/o Turner Morrison and Co. 16-Bank Street.

BATSMEN FIND GROUND CONDITIONS DIFFICULT TO SCORE

C. C. I. Beaten By Jupiter General Insurance At Brabourne Stadium

BOMBAY, Monday.

Scoring was low, and the bowlers had a great deal of say in the friendly cricket matches played at the Kennedy Sea-face and the Brobourne Stadium today.

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana entertained the powerful Jolly Cricketers on their ground, but found the visitors more than a match for them and lost by 19 runs. Jolly Cricketers after scoring 109 runs dismissed the home team for 90 runs.

R. R. Chandorkar and H. G. Kapadia batted well for Jolly Cricketers and contributed 32 and 30 runs respectively. Chandorkar hit the ball thrice to the ropes, while Kapadia's contribution contained a sixer and two fours. K. M. Bhatia of the Hindu Gymkhana captured four Jolly wickets for 28 runs.

V. P. Shah and M. N. Raiji were deadly with the leather and captured three and four wickets for 13 and

JOLLY CRICKETERS: R R Chandorkar c. K M Bhatia b. S N Mehta 32, M L Apte run out 0, U M Merchant c. B G Patel b. R G Asher 15, H G Kapadia c. B G Patel b. K M Bhatia 30, M N Raiji c. K M Bhatia b. S N Mehta 7, V P Shah b. K M Bhatia 10, P D Somaiya c and b. G S Nanik 3, I N Mehta not out 2, K N K M Bhatia 0, S S Triloiekar b. G S Nanik 3, I N Mehta not out 2, K N Mehta c. R G Asher b. K M Bhatia 0 Extras 3. Total 109.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/1, 2/32, 3/51, 4/71, 5/87, 6/97, 7/104, 8/107, 9/109, 10/109.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S N Mehta 13 3 23 2; N M Parekh 3 1 6 0; G S Nanik 9 3 22 2, R G Asher 6 1 19 1; K M Bhatia 8 0 28 4; B G Patel 5 2 8 0.

P J HINDU GYMKHANA: K V Bhajekar c. Somaiya b. H G Kapadia 0, V D Kapadia b. M N Raiji 17, B G Patel c. M Patel b. M N Raiji 9, R G Asher run out 5, S P Shah c and b. M N Raiji 6, G S Nanik c. U M Merchant b. M N Raiji 2, K M Bhatia c. M Apte b. M N Raiji 6, N G Patgaonkar not out 19, C P Shah l-b-w. V P Shah 20, S N Mehta c. U M Merchant b. V P Shah 1, N M Parekh st. R R Chandorkar b. V P Shah 2, Extras 3, Total 90

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/0, 2/16, 3/30, 4/33, 5/39, 6/42, 7/49, 8/84, 9/88, 10/90.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: H G Kapadia 8 1 21 2; M L Apte 2 0 16 0; A J Dossa 2 1 2 0; M N Raiji 14 1 32 4; S S Trilolekar 4 1 5 0 V; P Shah 6 2 13 3.

32 runs for the visitors.

The following were the scores:—

The National Cricket Club batted first on the Parsee Gymkhana ground and were all out for 119. J. B. Patel and K. K. Katrak bagged 4 and 3 wickets for the Parsee Gymkhana. Going in to bat the home team fared well and by the end of the day had scored 204 for the loss of eight batsmen. J. R. Mulla and D. H. Wadia scored 42 (one six and five fours) and 41 (four fours). D. T. Kotian captured 6 wickets for 66 runs. Parsee Gymkhana won the match by two wickets and 85 runs.

NATIONAL CRICKET CLUB: V M Chandarana st. Panday b. J B Patel 0, R M Chandarana c. Todiwala b. J D Engineer 4, D R Kher b. J B Patel 24, S R Arolkar c. Patel b. J D Engineer 0, T D Satan b. K K Katrak 18, U M Chandarana c. P M Kateli b. J B Patel 19, K C Thanawala not out 31, J H Gidh b. P M Kateli 2, Gopal Shrayan c. P M Kateli b. K K Katrak 11, J K Patil b. K K Katrak 1, D T Kotian b. J B Patel 1, Extras 8, Total 119.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/0, 2/18, 3/24, 4/32, 5/49, 6/81, 7/87, 8/110, 9/116, 10/119.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: J B Patel 15.3 3 48 4; J D Engineer 6 2 21 2; K K Katrak 10 0 27 3; P M Kateli 4 1 11 1; F P Ped dar 2 0 4 0.

PARSEE GYMKHANA: T K Contractor c. Patil b. D T Kotian 26, M M Panday b. V M Chandarana 7, R M Bharucha b. D T Kotian 25, D M Todywala c. V M Chandarana b. D T Kotian 22, D H Wadia c and b. D T Kotian 41, J R Mullan st. D R Kher b. D T Kotian 42, J D Engineer c. V M Chandarana b. D T Kotian 3, F P Peddar not out 17, P M Kateli c. R M Chandarana b. V M Chandarana 6. J B Patel and K K Katrak did not bat. Extras 15, Total 204 for the loss of 8 wickets.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/20, 2/64, 3/69, 4/130, 5/134, 6/153, 7/191, 8/204.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S R Arolkar 12 3 24 0. D R Kher 4 2 4 0; V M Chandarana 19.4 6 39 2; D T Kotian 20 1 66 6; Gopal Shrayan 5 0 38 0; K C Thanawala 2 0 18 0.

The following were the scores:—

At the Brabourne Stadium the Cricket Club of India were at home to the Jupiter General Insurance Co., and lost the match by 87 runs. Batting first the visitors made 151 runs for the loss of 7 wickets and declared the innings closed. G. R. Shroff being the highest scorer with 60 runs. The CCI who were assisted by the Indian Test Captain Vijay Merchant and another Test player M. K. Mantri failed miserably and were routed for the paltry total of 64 runs. Mantri scored the highest for the home team, scoring 25 runs. D. Solomon, P. S Vaidya and M. S. Kharwa were responsible for the home team's sad plight and captured 2 for 8, 4 for 23 and 3 for 20 runs respectively.

The following were the scores:—

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE SPORTS CLUB: R D Jukar b. M K Mantri 27, Y M Mendon c. M K Mantri b. V K Jhaveri 1, M S Shetty c. K Bose b. V Mashruwala 15, G R Shroff c. V M Merchant b. S Choksi 60, Abby Abraham c. K Bose b. V Mashruwala 33, M S Kharva c. Dadysheth b. S J Choksi 2, D K Bhatkar c. M K Mantri b. V Mashruwala 1, D Soloman not out 0, P S Vaidya not out 2, V Ajgaokar and Dhurandhar did not bat. Extras 10, Total 151, for loss of 7 wickets declared.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/5 2/32, 3/54, 4/127, 5/136, 6/141, 7/149.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: V K Jhaveri 7 4 13 1; P H Hazari 8 2 23 0; V Mashruwala 14 1 51 3; G Sunderram 5 0 18 0; M K Mantri 6 1 17 1; C Chandarana 4 0 8 0; S J Choksi 4 1 11 2.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA: V M Merchant b. V Ajgaokar 0, J A Dadysheth c Ajgaokar b. D Soloman 0, M K Mantri c. Shetty b. M S Kharva 25, P H Hazari c Shetty b. D Soloman 0, K Bose l-b-w P S Vaidya 9, V K Jhaveri c. Shroff b. M S Kharva 6, S J Choksi b P S Vaidya 10, J P Thakker b P S Vaidya 6, G R Sunderram c. Bhatkar b. P S Vaidya 0, C H Chandarana b. M S Kharva 2, V C Mashruwala not out 3, Extras 3, Total 64.

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FALL OF WICKETS: 1/0 2/2, 3/2, 4/10, 5/28, 6/44 7/59 8/59 9/60, 10/64.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: V M Ajgaokar 9 6 10 1; D Soloman 4 1 8 2; P S Vaidya 9 1 23 4, M S Kharva 5.4 2 20 3.

The Bombay Chronicle

A WISE STEP

Following on the decision of the Bombay High Court regarding the release of certain detenus whose orders of detention had expired and were sought to be renewed, the Bombay Government has quite sensibly decided to release all the other detenus in Bombay jails. Accordingly some 195 persons have been released and it is likely that shortly there will be no prisoners under detention in this State. A certain section of these will doubtless be communalists of whom we trust the Government will take adequate care and vigilance to prevent the venom from spreading through the general public. So far as the Communists are concerned, we believe that there has been a change in the political atmosphere and that Communists are much less of a danger in the India of today than they have been hitherto.

There is another point of view that of relations between the Executive and the Judiciary: The action of the Bombay Government in acquiescing in the decision of the High Court wholeheartedly and even in applying its decisions by analogy to other cases on their hands is to be commended without reservation. There was little point in waiting for the other detenus to submit their applications to the High Court when once a judgment had been given on similar cases. There has been in the past some whisper of the Ministers of the Bombay Government holding the judges of the Bombay High Court in poor esteem. That is clearly exposed as a misreading of the situation. The general expectation was that the Bombay Government would immediately on the verdict of the High Court replace the defective law with another which corrects the flaw and it was not an expectation that was pleasant. It is gratifying to learn that these anticipations have been proved wrong.

In the light of the fresh releases, the lead given by the High Court stands out in bold relief. It has not only defended and enlarged the liberties of the detenus who proferred their appeal, it has defended the Constitution and shown that it can be utilised for the defence of the individual's rights. Following on the precedents created by the action of the High Court and the Ministry, it is not likely that there will be a repetition of the incidents that led to the official action.

Handloom Industry

Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, Minister for Industry and Supply, while inaugurating the fourth annual conference of the All-India Handloom Weavers' Congress at Sholapur on Sunday, said, "you cannot always rely upon the supply of yarn from the mills and, therefore, take into account hand-spinning which alone can feed you in all seasons". He recalled a suggestion made by Mahatma Gandhi as far back as 1924 that all cloth produced by mills should be exported and internal requirements should be met from the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industries. Prof. N. G. Ranga in his presidential address said that the handloom industry is the largest cottage industry in the country employing over 25 lakhs of people and the Government should give adequate help by way of cheap capital, raw materials and technical assistance. Mr. Mahatab has laid stress on hand-spinning to feed the industry. Mahatma Gandhi did everything possible to develop the handloom industry to the extent of supplying all the internal requirements of the country but we find that handlooms have to depend for the supply of yarn on textile mills. It is now an established fact that the hand-weaving industry can compete effectively against power looms or cotton mills looms but, as far as spinning is concerned, it has not developed to the extent of standing on its own merits. The out-turn of yarn on hand charkha is very small as compared with mill spindles and, therefore, it has proved uneconomic. Mahatmaji with an idea of giving an impetus to hand-spinning made it compulsory for Congressmen in this country to spin but found poor response owing to a fundamental defect. The man who takes to hand-spinning will not be able to earn his bread fully. This the advice of Mr. Mahatab will have no effect unless he is prepared to provide a sufficient wage rate to a hand-spinner. In spite of this precarious economy we have a supply of hand-spun yarn adequate only to meet the Khadi requirements of some Congressmen. However, if the Government is anxious to develop hand-spinning to the extent of Mahatmaji's ideas, it is not difficult the low earning of hand-spinner must be raised so as to give sufficient impetus to the millions of people to take to this industry. The Government is collecting huge amounts from the textile mills in way of income tax, excise duty and export duty; it allows fair wages to people who work in mills together with dearness alowance and even bonus in some cases. As against this our Governments, both State and Centre, have done practically very little for hand spinning and that is the reason why the handloom industry has to depend upon mills for the supply of yarn. Some States are doing a bit in the name of development of Cottage industries but this little sympathy cannot have any tangible effect. There are ways and ways to provide adequate help by exemption of sales tax on all materials used. special low railway freight and cash subsidy to hand spinners to make their earning equal to those who are engaged in hand-loom, power loom or textile industries. If this disparity of income is removed, India will be in a position to produce all her requirements of cloth from hand-spun and hand-woven yarn. Thus now it is time for the Government to decide whether the hand-loom industry should depend on mill yarn or hand-spun yarn and develop a big Cottage industry to provide fair earning to millions in this country. We believe the Government will do well to ask the Planning Commission to decide the issue.

Exploiting The War

Unperturbed by the heavy penalties staring at them, profiteers seem to be ever alert capturing opportunities to indulge in their anti-social activities. Evidences, which have accumulated these few days, furnish an indication that they are fully prepared to exploit the Korean war for selfish ends. Following the cut recently imposed by the Governmment of Bombay on the quantum of sugar, the price of gur in Bombay has suddenly shown an upward trend. Similarly as a consequence of the Korean war there has been a sharp rise in the prices of some commodities in the spices market of Calcutta. Hoarding and profiteering usually go hand in hand. The deeper any commodity goes underground, the higher its prices. This makes the economics and also business ethics of black-market. Profiteering which is indulged in on the slightest pretext, involves both exports of indigenous commodities and foreign imports. We fail to understand why the prices of local products, whose demand is not increased in the Foreign market, should go high. On the contrary decline in exports, if any, should lead to the lowering of prices.

The case of Foreign imports is almost alike. As long as the import prices are not raised, the available stock should be cleared at the usual rates. However it is in the tradition of profiteers to send afloat rumours alleging scarcity of some commodities when they find that they can make capital of any abnormal situation in the country or anywhere in the world. Profiteers' tactics cuts both ways whether there is scarcity or sufficiency of stock; but in the interest of the people serious notice should be taken of the deliberate attempts made by them to bolster up the prices of local products particularly essential commodities. The arrest of forty persons simultaneously made by the Enforcement Branch Police in the spices market at Calcutta was a conspicuous event sufficient to draw the attention of at least the local population to the menace of black market in the wake of the Korean war. Imports and exports and their relation of fluctuations in prices of various commodities make a difficult question for the people to understand if they are expected to detect the profiteer's obnoxous tactics to exploit them The Government should, therefore, utilise all the channels of publicity to apprise the people about the exact position, in the home market, of the different commodities likely to be affected by emergencies like the Korean war.

Thought For The Day

When you get into a tight place, and everything goes against you, till it seems as if you could not go on a minute longer, never give up then for that's just the place and time that the tide will turn.

—H. B. STOWE.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

NEW DELHI, July 16: "Hands off Korea" Day was observed here today under the auspices of the Delhi Committee of Partisans of Peace.

At a public meeting held in the Gandhi grounds a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of American and British forces from Korea was passed. Describing the U. S. intervention in the dispute in Korea as naked aggression, the resolution criticised the Government of India's stand on the issue.

—U. P. I.

* * *

According to Shri B. S. Hirey, Chairman of the Reception Committee, the object of the Nasik Congress Session this time would be to concentrate more on business.

It is to be hoped that the new post-Independence Congressmen do not misunderstand Shri Hirey's meanings.

* * *

While at Allahabad Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had talks with Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri on latest developments in U.P. Congress affairs.

Did the latest developments include —you know what.

* * *

Addressing a meeting there of Congressmen, Pandit Nehru emphasised the need for building national character and unity.

He should better have explained national character and unity in the fullest and plainest details.

* * *

LONDON: Cominform Radio stations and official news agencies yesterday accused Yugoslavia of planning a new war against the Soviet bloc—Reuter.

Any invasion of Yugoslavia by-er-an aggressive Yugoslavia in the offing?

* * *

The official Cominform organ, the Reuter report adds, itself compared the situation in Yugoslavia to that in Korea.

We also are beginning to do so.

* * *

A Bucharest newspaper has stated that "Turkish headquarters, following the American lead, has urgently proceeded to a secret mobilisation of graduates from Turkish Military Schools for despatch to Korea."

The authoritative news having come from Rumania, we had better start praying for Turkey.

* * *

JAKARTA: Conversion of Indonesia into a unitary State with a strong Central Government reached a nearer stage of fruition when the Federal (Hatta) Government at Jakarta endorsed the new Provisional Constitution.

Deep groans in Holland.

* * *

The American China Policy Association said yesterday that it had received a copy of a purported secret agreement between Russia and Communist China which would turn the Chinese army into an international force to conquer South-East Asia and help in the "liberation" of the whole continent.—New York Report.

We refuse to be staggered by the report or the purported secret agreement.

BOOKS IN REVIEW

THE AMAZING ENGLISH by Ranjee Shahani. Hind Kitabs Ltd. Publishers Bombay Pages 158 Price Rs. 5.

INDIA AND CHINA by Prabodh Chandra Bagchi Hind Kitabs Ltd. Bombay. Pages 220.

LIGHT. May 1950. Edited, printed and published by **H. P. Shetty.**

THE TASK OF PLANNING. By M. G. Kotibhaskar. A phoenix publication Pages 39.

INDO-PAKISTAN FEDERAL UNION. The only solution. By Alokanada Mahabhare. Arunachal Mission. World Peace Office. Calcutta. Pages 24. Price 4 As.

PROJECTS IN PROGRESS. Issued by the Director of Information and Publicity Madras, 1950.

THOSE readers, who did not have the good fortune to read "The Amazing English" before, will find a perusal of this book a valuable introduction to the works of "that urbane much travelled, highly civilised doctor of English literature, "as the publishers blurb describes Dr. Ranjee Shahani, the author of this work.

"The Amazing English" is exceptional in that it is not only a book recording the impressions of the English people, their way of life, character and culture, language and literature, philosophy, religion and politics by one who has lived in their midst for several years on terms of intimate friendship with their foremost writers. It is also a book about books, the the author's thoughts rambling at will through the wide terrain of English literature. Indeed so striking is this note that one cannot but feel that Dr. Sahani at times cannot help seeing the English through the eyes of their great writers,—just as he did before he landed on English soil. However the book soon gathers momentum and from the moment when he recalls his first day in snow-bound London, to the last chapter and his enquiry into the English soul the chapters are both revealing and entertaining.

Dr. Shahani does not swerve much from his literary creed of saying the truth but he does it gracefully and his shrewdest shafts cause no offence. Here is what he has to say on English cooking. "The English forget that after an indifferent lunch it is not possible to admire the scene or artistic beauties of their country. They consider it slightly vulgar to take delight in food. Meals they believe must be swallowed down, not tasted."

Or here's yet another paradox that might interest all anglophiles, "The Englishman has no ideas and hates an idea after he meets one. That is so but in a deeper sense than meat here. There is no doubt that the English can think. Natural chastened, debonair, they are content with the here and now."

Or again, "The English Church has become a business organisation. It is more insulting for a bishop or archbishop to be called ungentlemanlike than unChristian. But", he adds, "The Bible is their daily food. This idea of the teaching of Jesus influences their conduct unconsciously."

"Their political philosophy boils down to this. The world is mine oyster which I shall open with my sword." Equally frank and disarming is the author in his description of their social life. "The average Englishman feels himself to be the potential aristocrat. Here I give the palm to him. His ideal has been to level up and not down."

While his views on art and culture, which he admits he knows little about are open to criticism his intense admiration and his wide knowledge of the English language and literature are seen at their best in a chapter that is specially interesting. "English", says he, "is an organ with all the keys and stops." The literary comment and illustration that stars the entire book reaches its height here. He explains their silences and their poetry facilely. "The English are by and large unpoetical, yet they have produced the finest poetry in Europe. How are we to account for this? Is not English poetry to some extent a release for that passion which has been pent up by them through their habit of reserve....."

We cannot but conclude with the publisher's blurb, "This thought provoking study is written in his characteristic pithy style with a touch of acid humour."

India And China

Today when India is essaying to bring about a recognition among world forces of Communist China, the second revised edition of India and China by Dr. Bagchi, an eminent authority on Sinology is but a timely and further aid to a mutual understanding between the two great nations of the East. Dr. Bagchi who is also the Director of Research Studies at Santiniketan surveys here the history of a thousand years of cultural contact between India and China.

He begins his tale with the legendary story of the first appearance made by Buddhist missionaries, from India as early as 217B.C.—their interpretation of Buddhism created in China, as the author points out a great interest in Indian culture, which led to the foundation of a direct contact between India and China. It is to this reciprocal interest that we owe the arrival of the first Chinese pilgrims from the fourth century onwards, the most outstanding of whom were Fahien and Hieun Tsang. To them we owe glowing accounts of Buddhism and the Kingdom of Harsha.

Thanks to the self-sacrificing zeal and endeavours of the long line of cultural ambassadors — monks, missionaries, pilgrims, etc., who passed and repassed between these two great countries, there developed a free commerce in India and intimate cultural relations prevailed for over a thousand years. Dr. Bagchi gives a fascinating account of the travels and adventures of these men in quest of knowledge.

A large—although not so interesting, except to scholars—section has been devoted to Buddhism and Buddhist literature, in China and the migration of Indian arts and sciences there.

This concise book has much to recommend it to those interested in the subject. It is factual, clearly written and well documented. The highlight of the revised edition are the valuable appendices, presenting letters of Hieun Tsang and his Indian friends and a synthesis of the two civilisations. It is interesting to find that the author lays this affinity down mainly to the same reliance on some heavenly order, the same force of tradition.

"Light"

To the many ournals on Current Affairs which have sprung up of recent times, has been added one more—Light. While this monthly has not much to recommend it as far as content goes, the standard of production is definitely low, as are the printing errors. No definite policy seems to be at the back of the mind of the editors, extracts from the New York Herald Tribune and Radio broadcasts jostling side by side with pseudo-humorous articles and a plea for an Academy of Indian Arts by Uday Shankar.

Planning

The Task of Planning, although outstanding in its presentation deserves notice however because of the importance of the context matter. It incorporates a part of the speech of the

(Continued on Page 7)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Parliamentary Opposition Party

If we are to expect the Congress leadership in Governmental authority to rise to a higher level of administrative capacity and greater efficiency in order to be able to pursue, with greater vigour the Congress ideals of securing to the citizens the real benefits of 'good government', it should be the first concern of all public-spirited persons to organise themselves to undertake educating the electorate on the right lines for making their own free choice of the most suitable representatives and for discriminately making use of their votes in the forthcoming general elections. These public spirited persons must themselves possess unshakable faith in the Gandhian ideology and methods, the sincerity and firmness of purpose, and also the purity of thought, character and conduct to promote them.

Whilst most of us will agree that the Congress regime of the past four years has fallen far short of expectations, it would be wrong to assume that any other of the existing organized parties would have been able to handle the problems facing the country today with greater wisdom or even come up to the standard of what the Congress, in authority at the Centre today, has so far achieved. But that is no ground why we should quietly acquiesce in whatever is being done, remaining to be done, or left to be done by the Congress leadership, both in authority and outside. From the Bombay City Congress delegates' elections results that are just out, we can have a fair idea of the type of persons that have and will come, even under the revised Congress constitution, to form the personnel of the new Provincial Congress Committees. These P.C.C.'s will be the election machineries for the selection or at least for recommending the selection and the election of the Congress nominees to the forthcoming general elections. There is, therefore, nothing to hope that any better material than on previous occasion will come to be selected or any better principles of a 'good' democracy will be adopted. Within the frame-work and the actual working of these new Congress organizations, there would be no scope for the 'true Congressmen', who, if any, may be outside these organizations, to assert their view or to make their voice felt.

If, therefore, such 'true Congressmen' in co-operation with other independent public-spirited persons, desirous of devoting their talent, energy, labour, and experience to bringing about a better order of things and possessing the heart for improving the lot of the common man, could organize themselves and if such a new organization is to be in the nature of 'Opposition' to the official group in the Parliament and in the Legislatures, it must only function as a Congress Purification Party. Such a Party alone will be able, without being ignored, to exercise its healthy influence over the Government's doings. Such an 'Opposition' Party should nave as its aims and programme of work the following:

1. To re-arrange our economic system in which not economic considerations, not profit motive, but the spirit of service will be the driving force behind all our activities, and thus to eliminate opportunities for exploitation.

2. With a view to creating enthusiasm and hope for better future in the masses and for that purpose to securing some immediate visible results, to determine the minimum satisfactory standard of living for the lowliest and to try to secure it; to strive for bringing about maximum production of food and other basic essential necessities, maximum procurement, and well-planned distribution of these basic essentials, and thus to minimise the existing hardships of the public; to try to ensure to every citizen 'a suitable amount of regular employment of the kind for which he may be best fitted' and thus to remove unemployment; for this purpose to see how best to tap and develop all natural resources of this country; to look to and to try to remove difficulties in the way of rehabilitation; and to make it possible for all to live a tolerable life by bringing the material means of a happy life within the reach of all.

3. To endeavour to the utmost, by having recourse to all non-violent means, to narrow down the wide gulf of the existing inequalities with a view to affording equal opportunities to all.

4. To work suitably to mould the public opinion as to inspire them in all their activities with the ultimate aim and purpose of holding spiritual or moral values as supreme, to inculcate in them higher type of discipline and better manners of behaviour; and thus to promote the 'good life' of the individual and of society.

5. To remove the possibility of and to lessen the opportunities for the self-seekers and hypocrites to exploit the common factor of average selfish interests and thus to prevent the increase in the number of inefficient representatives; and to see that right type of persons with talent and all-round merit are enabled to stand for and succeed in elections as people's representatives; and thus to help to bring about a better and efficient democratic leadership.

6. To aim at bringing about reform in the services by eliminating inefficiency and corruption, etc.

7. To facilitate care-free life for all intellectuals of special talent by enabling them to devote to the production of the works of art of their respective choice and liking, without their having to search for a market value for their productions and thus to promote and enhance the cultural aspect of the life of the society.

—N. B. PARULEKAR.

Rationing For Living Space

'Socialist Corporator has recently moved a resolution in Bombay Corporation pleading for the rationing of living space in view of the acute shortage in Greater Bombay and the same is likely to continue for several years due to Government's failure to build houses on an adequate scale. This resolution was in usual manner lost by overwhelming majority. Every one admits that the paper plan of Government will not solve this problem as early as one expects. But the main idea behind this resolution is ridiculous and also does not appeal. This will only provide the shelters for about few hundred people but what about the rest! The only solution I think is to divert the present attraction towards the Bombay city by starting new industries in villages.

—B. J. KELSHIKAR.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Food Austerity

After all the solution to food crisis is not round the corner, as we were assured the other day by the retiring food expert Mr. R. K. Patil and Mr. K. M. Munshi, the new Minister for Food. There has to be considerable tightening of belts if we are to achieve self-sufficienecy in food by 1951. Dwindling rice stocks and soaring of prices in Bihar and Bengal, reports of deaths from starvation from those two States and requests for additional supplies from Madras and Bombay have forced the Central Ministry of Food to impose a code of food austerity measures throughout the country. Instructions, already issued to States, deal with cuts in rationed foodgrains for entertainments, marriage and funeral dinners and the service in European and Indian style of establishments. Ordinary entertainments are limited to 24 persons and marriage and funeral feasts to 50 guests. There are no restictions on distribution of wedding cake or sweets. Subscription dinners are allowed as long as the number of persons is limited to twenty-four. Where there are schemes for supply of milk to children and expectant mothers the ban on manufacture of ice-cream continues. While we welcome the move for austerity we fail to see where the economy has come except in denial of rice to European style establishments. The rice ration to Indian non-residential establishments is to continue though in minimum possible quantity. We feel that if there is to be a cut in foodgrains ration to non-residential establishments, whether European or Indian, then it must be uniform. Too much foodgrains are being utilised by these estabishments and those who can afford it, go there to indulge in eating extra rationed foodgrains. If there is to be austerity all restaurants and non-residential establishments should be denied rationed foodgrains and forced to serve only non-rationed articles. Considerable amount of foodgrains will be saved in this way.

International Help

A French Protestant youth organization, CIMADE, which helped hundreds of Jews escape to Switzerland during the war, is now conducting projects by establish better relations with the Germans, according to a world-over press report. On its own initiative, CIMADE opened a centre for university students in the French Zone city, Mainz, in October, 1947. There is a large room in a barracks, with books, radio, sewing machine and ironing equipment. French team members conduct conversations in French and English, hold meetings on "burning" current questions, and lead religious discussions. Last year, German young people at Ludwigshafen asked for help of a French group there. Cimade therefore sent representatives for a joint French-German team to establish a centre in a district where many are workers employed by I. G. Farben. Mademoiselle Madeline Barot, director, explained that the German projects are to help the Germans understand French and international problems, and "to explain in France and other nations what is heard and seen in Germany."

Municipal Education

Bombay's Municipal Schools Committee has taken a sensible step in deciding upon the appointment of an Educational Advisory Committee. Having hitherto, functioned in the dual capacity of an educational and administrative body, the committee has at last, realised its limitations as an educational body. The very system, according to which its personnel is composed, has failed to impart to it the competency to advise upon or direct efficiently education in charge of the Municipality. The consequence has been that education in Municipal schools has showed no appreciable progress in proposition to the expenditure which has been mounting from year to year. Though the proposed appointment of a separate advisory committee is sound in principle, its efficiency should be taken for granted as long as the procedure of its constitution is not decided upon and personnel is not selected. This Committee will acquire strength as an educational body only in proportion to the real educationists who may be invited to join it. It shoud be fully representative of all the subjects included in the school-curriculum; and the Corporation should lay down the principle that the selection of the personnel should be made from among the real experts in educational problems. The possibility of conflict between the two bodies will be avoided if the functions of both are clearly defined at this initial stage.

Production. The Watch Word

ON THE FOOD FRONT

Amidst reports of floods or draughts, rice ration cuts or raised production of sugarcane, food continues to be big news. Here, in an objective survey, are underlined India's all-round efforts towards food self-sufficiency. Gloomy prophesies of famine have been falsified in the past and India's National Government is confident that in future also the country will overcome the difficulties in the way of production. Yes, production is the war cry.

INDIA'S National Government take a hopeful view of the progress of the food production programme and they confidently hope to achieve food self-sufficiency by 1951 with greater co-operation between the agricultural population and the State Governments. On food controls Government will not rush to any decision though gradual decontrol still remains the declared policy of the Government. In modernizing the agriculture in the country, Government have not decided on a policy of mechanization—the tractors are used only for heavy reclamation work which cannot be done with bullocks or manpower. Government have further taken special steps to increase the production of commercial crops like jute, cotton and sugarcane.

PRODUCTION UP

The decision of the Government of India to stop food imports by the end of 1951 gave an impetus to the food production schemes. During 1949-50, a total amount of nearly 60 million rupees was given to the States as grants for the grow more food campaign under various heads including distribution of seeds, land development, minor irrigation works, etc. The Central Tractor Organization of the ministry reclaimed a total area of 71,497 acres of land. In addition, mechanical cultivation of over 23,000 acres in the Punjab, 52,000 acres in the Matsya Union and, 2,410 acres in Delhi was done during the year.

Distribution of fertilisers including sulphate of ammonia and super phosphate continued and special attention was devoted to the preparation of compost from village and town refuse. During the period from April 1, 1949, to the end of September, 1949, nearly 400,000 tons of compost were prepared from urban refuse.

Special measures were also taken to increase the supply of iron, steel, cement, bricks, slackcoal, etc., for agricultural purpdses and to expedite their movement. These measures enabled the Government to meet about 50 per cent of the demand of the different States Governments for iron and steel, 75 per cent of the demand for cement and 100 per cent of that of slackcoal.

COMMERCIAL CROPS

Through concerted efforts launched by the Indian Central Jute Committee under the auspices of the Ministry, jute production of India which has greatly dwindled because of the partition was increased to 2.6 million bales in 1949 as compared to 1.65 million bales in 1947. A new plan to further step up jute production is at present under consideration. It aims at intensifying development work, assisting growers and providing retting and transport facilities and double cropping. It has been estimated that by double cropping alone, the acreage under jute in India can be increased by 320,000 acres without affecting food production. The development work in jute will be directly controlled by the Central Government and a special grant of Rs. 2.4 million has been sanctioned for the purpose.

In cotton, similar steps are being taken and at a conference of Ministers of cotton-growing areas held in Bombay a plan for producing an additional 500,000 bales of medium and long staple varieties during 1950-51 was formulated. Special allocations of fertilizers, particularly sulphate of ammonia, have been made to most of the commercial crops in view of their importance to national economy.

For maximising sugar production, a number of concessions have been granted including a revenue concession in the shape of total exemption of excise duty for any extra output during the

(Continued on Page 7)

TRUMAN MIGHT CALL FOR TAX-INCREASE

Message To Congress On Korean War

WASHINGTON, July 17. (PTI-Reuter).

PRESIDENT TRUMAN will send a message on the Korean war to Congress on Wednesday, and report to the country on the situation that night by radio.

The White House said neither the message nor the report to the people had yet been completed.

But the message to Congress would carry recommendations for legislative action to back up efforts to throw the invaders out of Korea, it added.

Government officials have predicted that the message would call for controls over steel, curbs on consumer credit, and possibly a tax increase.

President Truman would not appear personally before Congress, but would give them his views in a message.

The outline of the Presidential message was discussed at a White House conference this morning between President Truman and his Big Four Congressional leaders —Vice-President Barkley, who is President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Sam Rayburn, Senate majority leader, Senator Scott Lucaso of Illinois, and House majority leader, Representative John McCormack of Massachusetts.

Senator Lucas said the question of a Congressional adjournment would not be decided until the "high priority legislation" the President was expected to seek had been cleared.

NEED FOR IMPROVED STUDIO FACILITIES

Plea Before Film Inquiry Body

CALCUTTA, July 17. (UPI): Shrimati Kannan Devi, the screen star and producer, speaking before the Film Inquiry Committee in Calcutta today pleaded for improved studio facilities and equipment.

She suggested that instead of assigning only one type of roles for the stars, the roles should be appropriately varied in keeping with their talent.

Shrimati Kannan Devi will continue her evidence tomorrow.

Shri O. C. Ganguly, Art Critic, said that the film should be essentially a medium of education. He thought that the starting of a film institute would go a long way to improve the general standard of Indian films.

Shri Ahindra Chowdhury, a stage and screen actor, supported the idea of a film academy for training artistes and technicians.

Shri M. D. Chatterjee, President of the Bengal Motion Picture Association, supplementing his written memorandum, pleaded for general relief for the film industry from the burden of taxation.

Shri Chatterjee wished that with the co-operation of the Government, the foreign market for Indian films should be immediately explored.

Stop Press

Srinagar-Bound Plane Crashes

(Continued from page 1)

12. Brig H H Ancle (Canadian), 13. Col. Brown (USA), 14 Lt.-Col. Mayfield (USA), 15 Maj K. K. Singh, 16. Maj Snaford (USA), 17. Lt. Col. A. N. A Braganza, 18. Miss V D. S. Bassechem (Australian).

The crew consisted of: Commander S K. Mehra, Second Officer B. I. Singh, Radio Officer Verma, Steward Minhas.

Today's Srinagar-bound plane crash is the third serious air disaster even since the air-services between Delhi and Srinagar was introduced. The first plane crash on this route took place about two years back when a civil plane of the Dalmia Jain Airways met with serious accident involving several casualties. The second plane crash involved an air force Dakota in which 22 military officers were travelling, none of whom survived.

The area where the plane is supposed to have been missing is between Pathankot and Banihal Pass. The entire area in this sector is reported to be awfully foggy due to incessant heavy rains and cloudy weather since this morning which make it absolutely impossible to spot out anything from above.

The reported missing plane belongs to the Indian National Airways.

BOOKS IN REVIEW

(Continued from Page 6)

Chairman of the Bank of Karnatak, Hubli at the general meeting on Planning—the supreme need of the hour. It lays down in general the scope of the Planning Commission appointed by the Government of India, ranging from an examination of the over-all picture, within the orbit of the industrial policy, to the problem of balancing large scale with small scale industries, and the raising of the standard of life. It also puts forward some valuable suggestions that the Committee could adopt.

U. Kotibhaskar takes another line from many of those above him, and insists upon successful research development and the building up of a technical policy as the high road to solid progress. Like many thinkers in the country he suggests that one of the most effective ways of developing originality and resourcefulness among technical men is to encourage small and medium sized businesses by making possible for them to exist and grow.

Indo-Pakistan Union

The hysteria which followed in the wake of partition seems to permeate this little pamphlet from the World Peace office. Directed as it is to the undoing of partition what seems to the author an immoral and unrighteous thing—it advocates an Indo-Pakistan Federal Union as the only condition under which the minorities in East Bengal or the West Punjab or Sind could live with any sense of security. The author, however, fails despite the many categoric statements and the interventions he calls upon—not the least among them Divine Intervention—to lay down any distinct means to be followed to achieve this Union.

Irrigation Development

The text of the speech made by the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works in the Legislative Assembly last March forms the subject matter of this pamphlet embodying the programme of irrigation and electricity development in Madras State. The approach has been in three parts—the short term programme to execute about 300 small irrigation schemes,—a five year plan aimed at bringing under irrigation about 300,000 acres, of waste land—not altogether an insignificant contribution to the Grow More Food Drive. This has been supplemented by the Minor River Valley Schemes, and the ambitious programme for the development of the Godavari, Krishna and Tungabhadra River Valleys. The various schemes have been described with statistical and other details and with an indication of the difficulties in the way of such schemes. Many will welcome too the fact that the main emphasis of this programme will be on zamin areas in the initial stages, although it remains to be seen how far this is carried out.

P. D.

GREAT WELCOME

BANARAS, July 17.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived here this morning by air from Allahabad.

The Prime Minister's Dakota flying the Tricolour touched the Babatpore aerodrome at 8 a.m. A contingent of Kumaon regiment stood at attention and a crowd had assembled at the aerodrome despite the drizzle and restricted entry. Prominent citizens and officials eagerly watched the Prime Minister alighting from the plane.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by Miss Mridula Sarabhai, Mr. Feroz Gandhi Mrs. Purnima Banerji and Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Police Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

New Jet Fighter

The Royal Air Force's new jet-propelled night fighter, the Meteor N.F. 11 is in appearance a combination of the Meteor VII and the Meteor VIII, the latest jet day fighter. It has two seats, the second being to accommodate the radar operator. The engines are two Rolls-Royce Derwents of unspecified mark and power output.

NEHRU WARNS THE NATION

Continued from page 1)

industrialised country like Germany and a backward country in Central Africa at the same time. One has to study the circumstances in each country and face problems in concrete terms.

"I want equality of opportunity, I want every Indian to have necessary clothing, and I want him to have good housing conditions and education; but instead of talking vaguely, let us sit down and work out plans by which we can produce enough food and cloth to distribute to all. That is the concrete way of considering the problem, and it is only in a concrete way that India can achieve results.

Speaking of the past, Pandit Nehru said that Banaras had represented the mind of India for thousands of years, because here people from all over the country collected, lived together, argued and debated on current thoughts. They sought truth wherever they could find it, without fearing the consequences.

When he visualised this glorious past, he was overwhelmed by it.

LEARN FROM PAST

"We can learn a great deal from the past, and we should hope to live in the present, and work for the future", Pandit Nehru said. "If we cut off from the past, then we have no foundation on which we can build a great structure of future at present."

Pandit Nehru said that tremendous changes were taking place in India, and she stood on the razor's edge at present, with an enormous past behind, and a future stretching far beyond.

The manner in which the people of India discharged their duties was of the greatest consequence to the future of humanity. Were they to work only for India or for the entire human structure?

One of the great evils that had come to India in the recent past was a tendency on the part of the people to try to isolate themselves from the rest of the world, in order to protect themselves. "If we cut ourselves from the world, we cut ourselves from the living current of the world, and we will become static, stagnant". Pandit Nehru said.

NO ISOLATION

The people of India must not isolate themselves from the world either in thought, or in mind or in action. It was dangerous for a country to imagine that it was self-sufficient even in the realm of thought, let alone in the realm of action. History taught us that India's great days were at the time when she opened the windows of her mind to the world and gave her wisdom to others and accepted that of others. When she became a closed house, her decline began.

Pandit Nehru thought that the tendency of some people in India to develop a closed mind and closed outlook was born of "one of the strongest urges, namely nationalism." Nationalism had given the country life and strength, and the people of India condemned anything that came in its way, like separatist tendencies and communal outlook.

"We want national unity and outlook, and we have to be proud of our nationality, but this nationalism, taken to excess, is a dangerous thing". Pandit Nehru said. "It is dangerous in two ways: It may develop into imperialism, or it might lead to Hitlerism—which was intense nationalism, nationalism gone wrong and becoming a danger to the world."

SELF-COMPLACENCY

In a third type of nationalism, the people looked at themselves complacently and developed a kind of selfish attitude, thinking that they were the best in the world and had nothing to learn from others. Such self-complacency was raising its head in India.

"If in pride and arrogance a nation begins to think that it knows all and that it has nothing to learn from others, that nation's downfall begins then", Pandit Nehru warned.

The basic problem before the country, said Pandit Nehru, was the turning out of trained human material, because ultimately the country could go forward only with the strength of its skilled human material.

Apart from the University courses, the students must learn the lesson of "how to learn." If they did so, all their life would become a kind of educational career, which would not end with the University course.

Dealing with the question of students' participation in politics, Pandit Nehru said that he saw no objection to a student taking part in politics. Individual students could take part in public affairs, and become Communists, Socialists, Congressmen, or join any other party. But a students' organisation as such taking part in politics was "a fantastic nonsense." It would not then be a students' organisation but a political organisation.

GO TO THE VILLAGES

Students would learn a great deal if they went to the villages, studied the economics of the villages, and helped the villagers during the harvesting season as the Europeans and Americans did Pandit Nehru said.

MIGHTY PROBLEM

"You see that a mighty problem is facing the world", said Pandit Nehru in a grim tone. "The immediate present is full of terrific dangers. Nobody knows whether there will be a long-drawn conflict or whether it will be confined to a corner of the world or whether it will end. We hope it will end. We do not know what the future is. One thing is certain: We are living in a highly exciting and highly dangerous time."

India's reaction, he said, should not be like frightened individuals who are dangerous to a country. "We may be excited but we must not run away from the danger. It is better to go forward and meet the dangerous possibilities. The countries which show that spirit go ahead and the countries which talked about security alone remain behind and go down."

The Prime Minister advised the students to develop a spirit of adventure and courage, build up their body and character and make their learning useful to the country.

The function started with a prayer of Saraswati, the Goddess of Learning by the renowned musician, Onkar Nath Thakur.

More than 7,000 students and 500 professors of the 14 colleges and 57 departments of the University heard the Prime Minister's inaugural address. The Prime Minister was dressed in the scarlet gown, insignia of the Honorary Doctorate in Science he had received from the University in 1946.

A KING OF HEARTS

Welcoming the Prime Minister, the Vice-Chancellor, Pandit Govind Malviya, said, "Pandit Nehru is not only the Prime Minister of our country, he is the king of the hearts of the people."

"I am sure", Pandit Malviya said amidst cheers, "that every member of this great institution wished nothing more than to be worthy of his favour. I pledge on behalf of the students and professors of this great institution that they will leave no stone unturned to prove worthy citizens of the State, of which he holds the reins today.

The Vice-Chancellor wished that the function might develop into a convention by which the Prime Minister of India should come every year to the University and inaugurate the new session.

Bombay And Poona Buy Gur In Hapur Market

HAPUR, July 15.

There is little to report from the grain markets. Due to good rains arrivals from the interior were very poor and precurement operation has slowed appreciably. To date rabi procurement in the local mandi is as follows: wheat 57206, gojai 50 barley 285 mds. Last year total procurement of grains was about 60000 mds.

There has been no change in the procurement or issue prices. In the open market wheat price is very near to the procurement rate while gram and barley prices are quite high. Unauthorized gram is quoted at 16/- against the procurement rate of 10/8. There have been no gram receipts this year.

Teas and arhar markets remained bearish. There were no despatches to the south as a result of which there was considerable shrinkage in the offtake. Arrivals of peas were good. The latest quotations are: peas dara 14/8 white fine 17/- arnar 14/8 urd 17/8 moong 17/8 masoors 16/4 to 19/-

CUR

The market remained quiet to steady. There were negligible arrivals from the interior. On the other hand there was very brisk offtake confined to dry Chaku stuff which now enjoys a good premium over kotha stocked wet gur. Local stock is fast depleting and is now put at a few thousand mds. only. Today's ready quotations are: dry first class 34/12 kotha stocked 31/8. Bombay and Poona were good buyers. The recent reduction in sugar ration quantum at Bombay has increased demand from that quarter. The sugarcane crop has been benefited from heavy rains. There is increased acreage this year which may give a good push to gur manufacture next season while mills may not get enough cane.

OIL AND SEEDS: The markets remained steady. Sarson arrivals were disappointing. There was good inquiry for sarson. Oils used for industrial purposes have recorded a sharp price advance on Korean war scare and good export demand. Mustardoil prices did not advance appreciably due to transport difficulties for Bengal and Assam. The current prices are: sarson 34/8 taraseed 26/8 to 29/8 groundnut 20/- to 23/- mustardoil 85/- linseedoil 67/8 oilcake 11/12.

GUWAR: The market remained erratic. Expectations of imports from Pakistan and reported deals of Pakistani guwar at Bombay encouraged bearish activity while the war scare kept the bull's tails up and short coverings appeared at falling prices. Movements were highly erratic. From 11/1 quoted on Friday last fagan shot up to 11/15, then fell to 11/2/3 and is presently quoted at 11/6/3. There was good speculative turnover.

METALS: The markets continue to rise on war news. Kansi zinc and patra have recorded good price advance. Brass and brasswares section also remained very steady. Large scale hoarding is apprehended. Current prices are: brass 77/8 copper 73/12 zinc 90/- patra 108/- kansi 155/- lead 60/- gilet 72/8 aluminium scrap 70/- chakka 97/8 patili bharat 95/- gillet 110/- and mathar 120/-.

SILVER: The forward market remained very erratic on speculative manipulations. The trend is generally uncertain on equally uncertain war news. There is poor offtake but that has not deterred from indulging in heavy short coverings at lower levels. Steady rise in commodity prices has encouraged good speculative activity. Bombay and Calcutta remained worst affected and reacted upcountry markets. Presently silver is quoted at 181/9 and gold at 115/-. Highest during the week touched 183/12 and 117/- and lowest 179/8 and 114/4 respectively.

London Stock Exchange

Slow Tempo Of Dealings

LONDON, July 17. (PTI-Reuter).

Business on the London stock exchange dwindled to a very routine scale early today, but markets stabilised after the week-end orders had caused a slight decline in most sections. The slow tempo of dealings was largely attributed to the nearness of tomorrow's end of the account plus the uneasy far eastern and international pictures.

The weak spot of the day was the foreign bonds section. The Japanese bonds came under fairly heavy pressure and the German bonds met steady selling which had to be absorbed before bear covering brought a rally.

Domestic stocks were steady after initial downward adjustments. The British Government stocks remained fractionally lower, but only a few scattered losses showed up among industrials.

The oils picked up after their initial setback.

Kaffirs were still uneasy but, among other minings, tin shares met quiet demand.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

1 1/2 per cent B Consols 69 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Con. Loan 94 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 107
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 92 5/8
3 per cent War Loan 103 3/8
3 per cent War Loan 108 3/4
3 per cent Saving Bonds 93-3/8
British Transport 88 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Asso. Port Cement 84/6
Br. Amr. Tobacco 4-15/16
Br. Cell ordy 21
Cal. Elec. 21/9
Cal. Tramways 24-6
Carreras 5-11/16
J and P Coats 55/0
Courtoulds 36/7 1/2
Dstilleries 17/10 1/2
Dunlop Rubber 60/-3
Elec. and Music 20-3
Fine Cot Spinners 21-4 1/2
Ford Motors 43-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical 40
Imperial Tobacco 4-31/32
Indian Iron and Steel 42-6
Int. Nickle 54 3/4
Lever Bros. and Unilever 38-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer 77/9
Pinchin and Johnson 39/7-1/2
Standard Motors 21-6
Vickers 28/7 1/2
Woolworth 45/7-1/2
Fed Malaya 89
S L. Distilleries Ord 20
Do. Pref 20 7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Solidated 12-6
Assam Frontier 12/6
Assam 19-3
Empire Frontier 12/6
Imperial 22

JUTES

Barnagore 20
Samugger 30

RUBBER

Anglo Dutch Plant of Java 9/3
Invest Trust 18-9
Kula Kelampong 12-6

MINING SHARES

Burma Corp. 3-4 1/2
Crown 4-15/16
Nundydroo 9
Spring 10-1 1/2
Sub Nigel 4-1/4
Southern Mal Times 23-6
French Mines 24-6
Petalling Test 19
Hongkong 11
Union Corp 205
Con. Tin (Burma) 1/3
Indian Copper 3-7 1/2
Blyvoors 41-7 1/2
Simmer and Jacks 7-6
Cor. Goldfield 50
Orange Free State 40-9

OILS

Anglo-Iranian 115
Attock 21-10 1/2
Burma 2 3/4
Mexican Eagle 16/7 1/2
Royal Dutch 21/6
Shell Transport 3-1/32

SHIPPING

P and O Steam 46-3
Indian General 6
Nominal Banks 8-15/16
Mercantile Bank of India 22 1/2

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, July 17.

Previous Cosing	36.39
Today's Opening	36.85
Difference	+46
Today's Closing	38.34
Difference	+195

ON THE FOOD FRONT

(Continued from Page 6)

season 1949-50 over the production of the previous season.

AID TO BOMBAY AND SAURASHTRA

Early in 1949 it was decided that there shall be no imports of foodgrains after the end of year 1951 except for meeting emergencies or building reserves. In pursuance of this decision steps were taken to increase the production of foodgrains as stated above and local procurement was intensified.

Despite the prevalence of scarcity conditions, no lives were lost by starvation or want. Of the total allocation of 3.9 million tons, nearly one-third was given to Bombay, Saurashtra and Cutch.

As a result of the failure of the monsoon in large tracts of Western India and Gujarat, floods in U. P. and Bihar and a cyclone in November 1948, which damaged the millet crops of Madhya Pradesh, there was a shortage of about 3 million tons in production, as compared to that in the preceding year. After a careful scrutiny of the estimates of State Governments and taking into account the possibilities of improvement in local procurement and economy in supplies, the Central Government decided to import 4 million tons at the beginning of the year. As a result of the efforts made during the year, however some saving was achieved and the rationing arrangements were maintained with a total import of 3.7 million tons. The surplus States made available 3,20,000 tons for the deficit areas. Out of the total availability of a little over 4.0 million tons, 3.94 million tons were distributed among deficit areas and at the end of the year there was a balance of 80,000 tons in the central reserve.

HEAVY COST OF SUBSIDIES

The amount of subsidies to Provinces on imported grains has also been reduced. In 1948 the Government of India spent as much as Rs. 265 million on subsidies. In 1949 this was reduced to Rs. 220 million and this year it is hoped to bring this down to less than Rs. 130 million. As regards the total cost of subsidies to Government on account of procurement and export bonus granted with a view to encouraging internal production and procurement and the subsidised sale of imported foodgrains the same has been estimated at 296.7 million during 1949-50 and in 1950-51 is likely to amount to Rs. 210 million a saving of 96.7 million. Steps have also been taken to increase administrative control over food production in accordance with recommendations of Lord Boyd Orr.

MAXIMUM PROCUREMENT

The food position was reviewed at a Conference of Food Ministers of States early this year. It was decided that the present policy of maximum procurement and the efforts to make foodgrains available to the people at reasonable prices must continue during 1950. As maximum procurement within the country is an essential plank in the programme of self-sufficiency, a committee of official experts was appointed by Government to enquire into systems of procurement and distribution adopted in the States and to recommend to Government such changes as may be necessary in the existing systems, to minimise imports in the case of deficit States and to maximise export in the case of surplus States and to reduce the difference between the open market prices and prescribed procurement prices.

The prospects of the kharif crop of 1949 which will be available for consumption in 1950 were very satisfactory until about the middle of October 1949 when damage was caused to the crops by the heavy rains in U.P. and floods in Bihar and cyclone in Madras. In Madras, further losses were caused by the failure of the North-East Monsoon. The rabi prospects are on the whole fair. According to present estimates despite the adverse seasonal conditions referred to above, the production in 1950 is expected to be better than last year by 3 million tons. According to the estimates of the State Governments local procurement in 1950 will aggregate 5.4 million tons. After taking into account the opening stocks with the State Governments in January 1950, a deficit of 3.5 million tons has been estimated by the States for 1950. This deficit is capable of reduction by further intensifying local procurement and strictly enforcing food law. In consultation with the State Governments, a Basic Plan for 1950 has been drawn up. This plan envisages a distribution of 2.057 million tons. Out of this quantity 675,000 tons are expected to become available from the surplus States. The balance of 1.382 million tons will have to be supplied from overseas imports. Pursuant to the policy of Government to reduce the dependence on imports from overseas it is proposed at present to plan for an import of only 1.5 million tons of foodgrains in 1950. The bulk of the imports in 1950 is expected to consist of wheat. Provision has also been made for the imports of about 100,000 tons of rice. The C. and F. value of 1.5 million tons of foodgrains consisting of 1.4 million tons of wheat and 100,000 tons rice is estimated at Rs. 561 million as against Rs. 1,480 million in 1949. It is also expected that no purchases will have to be made from hard currency areas.

The question of control or decontrol of food cannot be decided by Government off hand. The decision to re-impose control was arrived at after weeks of deliberations. It is only when the Government have certain amount of floating surplus that prices can be checked without control. It will be unwise to decontrol merely on theoretical considerations. The watch word for the present, therefore, is more production on the food front!

GOLD AND SILVER

Decline On Long Liquidation

BOMBAY July 17.

The local bullion market was depressed on long liquidation influenced by expectations of an early end of the Korean War. Professional operators were unloading their speculative holdings.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 180 and declined at Rs. 179/8 while mint silver bars were placed at a discount of annas two at Rs. 179/6.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 113/14 and declined at Rs. 113/7 in sympathy with the decline in silver. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 113/5. Tone of the market was easy.

Later on there was increased selling and Silver after declining at Rs. 178/10 closed as under.

Ready Silver	178	6	0
Forward	179	0	0
Ready Gold	13	8	0
Forward	112	6	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 17.

The local produce market was steady today owing to small arrivals: Oil market was closed. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS

READY:			
Khandesh quality	46	0	0
Madras	45	12	0
Bold	45	0	0
Oil closed.			
LINSED			
Bold Ready	38	14	0
Sapna Ready	37	12	0
August dely	39	3	0
September dely	39	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Bold Ready	28	4	0
Three Zila	29	2	0
Madras	29	4	0
August dely	29	7	0
September dely	29	11	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, July 17

Today being a Bank holiday, the Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed. Nominal quotation for Tata Steel Defds was Rs. 1693/12 to Rs 1695.

Ceylon Reds Stone Finance Minister And His Family

SHOUT ANTI-U. S. SLOGANS

COLOMBO, July 17 (PTI-Reuter): People attending a Communist meeting on Colombo's popular Galle Face green yesterda stoned Ceylon's Finance Minister J. R. Jayawardene and members of his family.

They also shouted anti-American slogans.

Police officially denied there was any "incident", but Mr. Jayawardene stated today that the crowd surrounded him while he was taking a stroll.

When he returned to his car stones were thrown into it but no one was hurt.

He added that police then surrounded the car and the crowd dispersed, singing the "Internationale".

The meeting was being held to demand increased cost of living allowances for the "middle class".

Mr. Jayawardene said today: "I am entirely for free speech, but this sort of exhibition is an abuse of that right.

"It is this type of intolerance which I think is a symptom of the Communist creed that leads to its counterpart—Fascism"

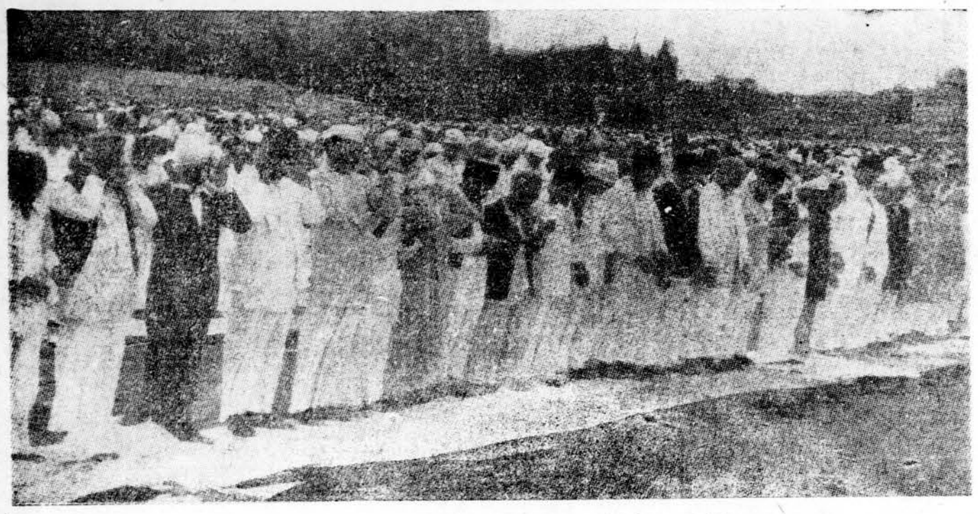
Dr. S. A Wickremasinghe, leader of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation, who addressed yesterday's meeting said today: The crowd "by raising slogans, expressed their utter contempt for the United National (Government) Party whom I characterised as treacherous agents of Anglo-American imperialists, betraying the real interests of this country and the struggle for freedom of the Asiatic peoples.

He added the crowd shouted slogans denouncing the Finance Minister for his "anti-national, pro-American policy".

Gandhi Memorial Hospital In Trichy

TRICHY, July 15, (PTI).

Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Rajah, Chief Minister of Madras, today opened the Gandhi Memorial Hospital built on the Puthur Maidan, where Mahatma Gandhi addressed a mass meeting during his visit to Trichy. It has been constructed by Government at a cost of Rs. 25,00,000.



A view of the congregation at Azad Maidan.

RAMZAN ID IN BOMBAY CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

A HUGE congregation of Muslims attended the Ramzan Id prayers which were held at the Azad Maidan this morning. The prayers were led by Maulana Hafiz Ulfat.

A significant feature of the prayers was that the function was attended by Bombay's Home Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, who addressed the gathering on the secular nature of the Indian State. The place was decorated with buntings representing the national colours.

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil, who was present, spoke about the brotherhood of man. All the Consuls representing Muslim countries in Bombay attended the prayers.

After prayers, sherbet was freely distributed, and young and old exchanged fraternal greetings, embracing each other in the traditional manner.

Mr. Mohamed Taher, Honorary General Secretary, welcoming the guests on behalf of the President of the Indian National Society, dwelt on the significance of the occasion, and called for co-operation among all communities.

Mr. Morarji Desai said that India was a secular State. Every community was free to propagate its own faith, and every religion has, as a matter of fact, been enjoying "all the freedom due to it". A secular state, he said, does not mean a state without religion, but a combination of all religions.

In his capacity as Mayor of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil wished the congregation "Id-Mubarak". He recalled how 25 years ago the Muslims and Hindus celebrated Id together.

The day was declared a public holiday and all the offices in the city remained closed.

CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: Muslims in Calcutta broke their Ramzan fast and celeorated the Id-ul-Fitr today, PTI reports.

Over one hundred thousand Muslims said their congregation prayer this morning on the Calcutta Maidan. Congregations were also held in different mosques in the city, and suburbs.

LAKH PRAY IN DELHI

NEW DELHI.—Over a lakh of Muslims took part in the congregational Id prayers held at the Jumma Mosque and the Idgah Maidan here on Monday.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps from Muslim countries in the capital were among those who joined the prayers.

The Education Minister Maulana Azad could not participate owing to illness.

Maulana Ahmad Syed, President of the All India Jamait Ul Ulema Hind who led the prayers at the Idgah Maidan said that it was the first Id in independent India which was being celebrated with such great enthusiasm and in an atmosphere of love and communal harmony.

Id greetings were exchanged between Muslims and their non-Muslim friends who paid special visits to the residences of the former.

Jumma Mosque was tastefully decorated for the auspicious occasion.

IN PATNA

PATNA.—About 2,000 Muslims offered their Id prayers in the Gandhi Maidan on Monday morning. The congregation was comparatively smaller this year due to inclement weather, and heavy rains started almost immediately after the prayers were over.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Ansari and Dr. Syed Mahmud, the two Muslim Ministers of Bihar attended the prayer meeting.

JUBBULPORE WAITING

Jubbulpore Muslims will celebrate Id-Ul-Fitr on Tuesday as the moon was not seen here last evening.

Reds Blamed For Acts Of Violence

PONDICHERRY, July 17, (UPI): French India's Labour Minister, M. Goubert, today blamed the Communists for acts of arson and highway robbery that are taking place in some parts of Pondicherry for the last few weeks.

He said that "these miscreants use firearms when chased by the police for the public" and added that "because of the activities of these unruly elements, the quiet atmosphere of Pondicherry no longer exists".

ID PRAYERS IN SECUNDERABAD

Unusually Large Crowd

SECUNDERABAD, July 17, (UPI): Ramzan Id prayers in which participated thousands of Muslims passed off peacefully this morning. H E H the Nizam, Rajpramukh of Hyderabad, observed his nimaz in his own mosque—"Osman Masjid" at the public gardens. Unusually a large number of commoners were present on the occasion.

Largest congregation since the "police action" were seen at the 250-year—old Mecca Masjid at Char Minar and Idgah Maidan at Mir Alam. The prayers ended simultaneously with that booming of 21 guns.

Mecca Masjid, which, was completed in the day days of the Moghal Emperor Aurangzeb attracted many devout Muslims. Here the father of the present Nizam, who was known for his piety, is lying buried. Many Muslims recited prayers at his grave.

After prayers the Muslims in their best attires went about exchanging greetings with their kith and kin. Many Hindus also called on their Muslim friends and said: "Id Mubarak".

MR. RAFI AHMED KIDWAI

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communications, Government of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday, reaching Poona on Wednesday.

After returning to Bombay on Thursday, the Minister will visit Hyderabad, Bangalore and Madras.

Expanding Santa Cruz Aerodrome

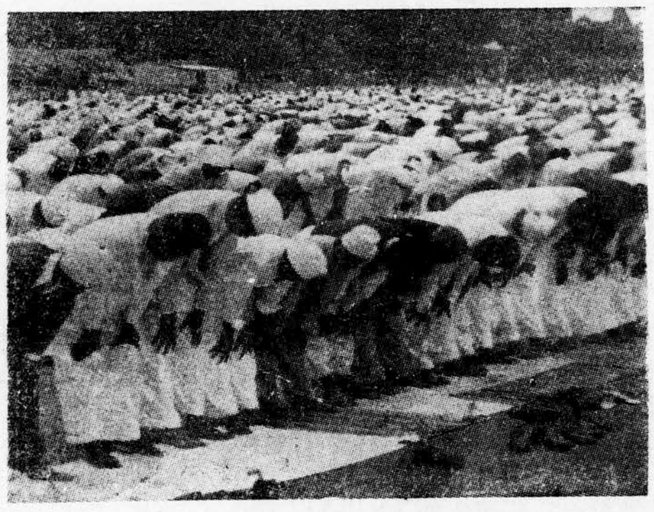
BOMBAY, Monday.

Various projects relating to the expansion of Santa Cruz and other aerodromes in the country and measures to strengthen the existing channels of communication will be reviewed in Poona this week by the Standing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Communication.

Punjab's Grants For D. Ps

SIMLA, July 17, (UPI): A sum of Rs. 23,16,000 have been granted by the Punjab Government for grant as loans to the displaced allottees on quasi-permanent basis who have taken possession of lands allotted to them for repair of wells, purchase of Persian wheels, mahals and power driven water pumps, it was officially announced.

The scale of loans will be upto Rs. 100 for the repair of wells, upto Rs. 500 for the purchase of Persian wheels, upto Rs. 200 for the purchase of mahals, and upto Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of power driven water pumps.



Another view of the Id congregation.

3 DACOITS KILLED

JUBBULPORE, July 17, (PTI): Three members of a notorious gang of dacoits, operating on the outskirts of Damoh District, are reported to have been killed in an encounter with the State police recently.

A reward of Rs. 500 has been declared by the State Government for the capture of their accomplices.

2 Reds Shot Dead

VIJAYAVADA, July 17, (UPI): Two notorious Communists of Munagala enclave were killed in an encounter with the police in the Hyderabad State limits on Saturday night, according to a report received here.

Mr. Kidwai For Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communication, Government of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday, reaching Poona on Wednesday.

After returning to Bombay on Thursday, the Minister will visit Hyderabad, Bangalore and Madras.

Bihar Starvation Deaths Inquiry

RELIEF RUSHED TO AFFECTED PARTS

PATNA, July 17, (PTI).

The Government of Bihar are investigating the reports of starvation deaths in Saharsa Sub-district of Bhagalpur District according to a press note issued today.

The note added that prices had gone up in that area and labourers were not finding adequate work.

"There is, however, no acute scarcity of foodgrains as yet" the note says. "Two thousand maunds of foodgrains have been placed at the disposal of the additional district magistrate for sale in the affected areas".

The note continued the [illegible] floods are on in that area now and in order thast people may find sufficient work for themselves, movement from place to place is necessary. Government have, therefore, sanctioned a total sum of rupees 50 thousand for Saharsa for the maintenance of boats and purchase of some new boats."

"A total sum of Rs. 6,93,000 has been allotted to the Sub-district in the shape of gratuitious relief, taccavi loans, land improvement loans and purchase and maintenance of boats.

"The Government reiterate their determination to render adequate relief to the area. The Eastern Kosi Advisory Relief Committee at its last meeting expressed its satisfaction with the meaures taken by Government."

IN DEFENCE OF GUERILLAS

JULLUNDUR, July 16. (PTI): Sardar Budh Singh, former President of the Malayan Indian Congress, said here yesterday that the guerilla movement in Malaya was "the outcome of the Malayan people's desire to shake off colonialism and the opposition set against it by the Malavan Government".

COAL CRISIS: The National Coal Association of America has called attention to a lag in coal output and given a warning of possible complications later this year. Stockpiles on June 1 were 44,795,000 tons, 27,951,000 tons less than on the same date last year.

W. BENGAL NEWSLETTER

GROUP RIVALRIES CONTINUE

Congress Prestige Going Down

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, (By Air).

MUTUAL recriminations between the two rival Congress groups in the State continue as a result of which the prestige of the Organisation has gone down before the people. Some of the opportunist members have resigned from the Congress with the hope of getting elected in the next general election.

There has been quite an epidemic of resignations of the members of the Congress from the WBPCC and some of the men who consider themselves as stalwarts have been among those that have resigned. There is a feeling among these people that the Bengal Congress is fast becoming unpopular, mainly through the present policy of the Congress Government in Bengal. There is so much of anti-Congress feeling among the people that these men are trying to form themselves into a different bloc. This they consider would be advantageous for them in the matter of fighting the next general election. But the general public are now in a position to judge things by themselves and it is difficult to throw dust into their eyes.

Meanwhile mutual recriminations of the two groups of the Congress in Bengal are continuing. This division in the Bengal Congress camp is certainly an ominous indication and if the Congress loses the battle in the next general election there need be no surprise. More resignations are likely in the near future and it is said that all the members of the Khadi group are likely to combine in the near future with a view to fighting the next general election.

BENGAL COMMUNISTS

Quite an interesting position has arisen among the Communists in Bengal especially in view of the Korean war. They are more active though they too are divided in their camp. There is the Joshi group and the Ranadive group. The Joshi group which is in favour of non-violence are out of office and the Ranadive group is also becoming unpopular. This is due to some outside influence.

It is said that sometime ago 2 Communists scientists visited this country, especially Calcutta, to study the situation. They are said to have reported their views to the Cominform Headquarters in Bulgaria. Their visit was immediately followed by a sensational article in the Cominform Journal suggesting that the Communists here should give up their path of extremism and collaborate with other leftist parties and lower middle classes to put up a common fight against big business interests and the Anglo-American bloc.

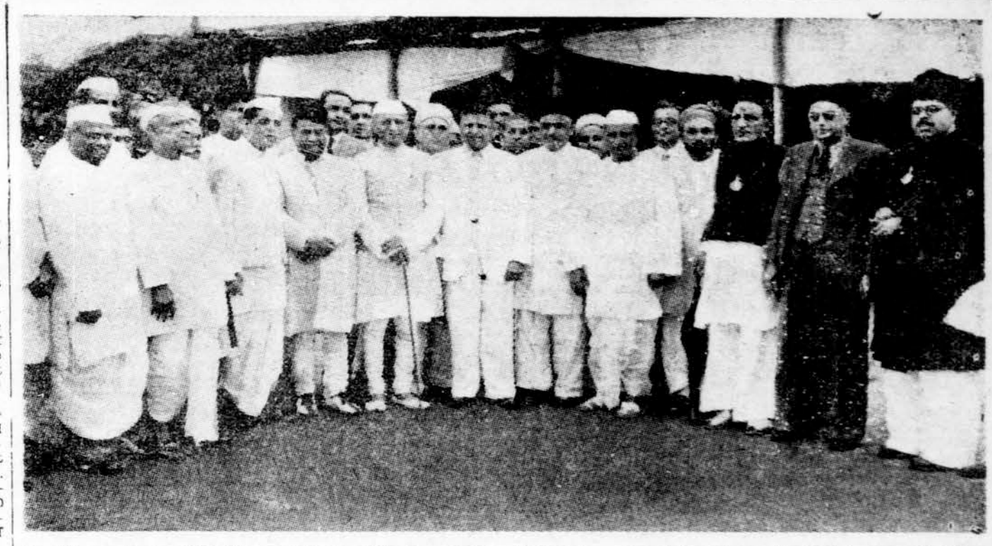
TACTICS CHANGED

Communists in Bengal have now changed their tactics. They have migrated from the big cities into the countryside and have given up the policy marked by armed clashes in jails and also by acts of sabotage. They have now shifted their activity into the countryside and have started educating the villagers in the creed of their politics.

MATRICULATION RESULTS

The matriculation results of the Calcutta University have not yet been published and this has evoked considerable excitement among large sections of the students. It is reported that a large number of very interesting anonymous letters have been sent to the University authorities to the effect that if the percentage of passes is not considerably raised his year there would be suicide squads quite busy. It is said that by continuous revision of results at present 42 per cent have passed the matriculation examination.

The immediate effect of the Korean war here was a general rise of prices—especially of certain commodities like spices; but the developments of the war having been not as exciting as they were expected the tendency of a further rise has been checked and prices are going down again.



An Id-meeting under the auspices of Indian National Society was held at Azad Maidan at 10 this morning. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, presided. Photo shows the Home Minister and Mayor of Bombay with the members of the National Society.

AIR, RAIL AND MAIL TIMINGS

Air Ceylon Services

ARRIVALS AT SANTA CRUZ

From Colombo and Trichinopoly (Friday) 13-45 hrs.
Karachi (Saturdays) 10-30 hrs

DEPARTURES

To Trichinopoly and Colombo (Saturdays) 11-00 hrs.
Karachi (Fridays) 14-25 hrs.

Air Ceylon International

ARRIVALS AT SANTA CRUZ

From Colombo and Singapore and Sydney (Wednesday) 15-00 hrs.
London, Rome, Cairo and Karachi (Sunday) 12-30 hrs.

DEPARTURES

To Colombo and Singapore and (Sydney (Sunday) 14-00 hrs.
London via Karachi, Cairo and Rome (Wednesday) 16-30 hrs.

Air India Limited

ARRIVALS AT SANTA CRUZ

From:—
Delhi 06-15 hrs. 12-30 hrs
Delhi, Jaipur, Ahmedabad (Wed., Fri., Sat. & Mon.) 17-20 hrs.
Karachi 17-10 hrs.
Karachi, Ahmedabad 17-50 hrs.
Calcutta 12-50 hrs
Colombo, Trichinopoly, Madras 15-50 hrs.
Madras (Tuesday, Thursday & Sunday) 11-45 hrs.

DEPARTURES FROM SANTA CRUZ

To:
Delhi 01-30 hrs. 08-30 hrs
Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Delhi (Tues Thurs Fri & Sun) 11-50 hrs.
Karachi 10-00 hrs
Ahmedabad, Karachi 07-15 hrs.
Calcutta 07-30 hrs
Madras, Trichinopoly, Colombo 09-00 hrs
Madras (Mon Wed & Sat.) 12-15 hrs

Air India International Ltd.

ARRIVALS AT SANTA CRUZ

From: London Geneva and Cairo: Stopping services (on Wednesdays and Fridays) 14-25 hrs
London Rome and Cairo Express Service (on Mondays) 14-25 hrs
Nairobi via Aden (Every alternate Fridays) 07-00 hrs

DEPARTURES

To Basra, Cairo, Geneva and London: Stopping Services (Tuesdays and Fridays) 17-00 hrs
Cairo Rome and London: Express Service (Sundays) 17-00 hrs
Aden and Nairobi (Every alternate Thursdays) 00-30 hrs.

The Air Services Of India Ltd.

(The Scindia Line)

ARRIVALS AT JUHU

From Delhi Gwalior and Indore (on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) 16-25 hrs
Karachi Bhuj and Jamnagar (on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays) 17-35 hrs
Bhuj, Jamnagar Porbandar and Keshod (on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) 15-45 hrs
Rajkot and Bhavnagar (Daily) 13-20 hrs
Bangalore and Poona (on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays) 13-45 hrs

DEPARTURES

To Indore, Gwalior and Delhi (on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) 06-45 hrs
Jamnagar, Bhuj and Karachi (on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays) 08-00 hrs
Keshod, Porbandar, Jamnagar and Bhuj (on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) 08-00 hrs
To Bhavnagar and Rajkot (Daily) 08-15 hrs
Poona and Bangalore (on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays) 07-00 hrs

Himalayan Aviation Ltd.

(Night Mail Service)

Arrivals at Santa Cruz

From Delhi 06-20 hrs
Calcutta 06-20 hrs
Madras 06-20 hrs
Nagpur 06-20 hrs

DEPARTURES

Delhi 23-40 hrs
Calcutta 23-40 hrs
Madras 23-40 hrs
Nagpur 23-40 hrs

G.I.P. Railway Timings

Arr. at Victoria Terminus	Trains	Depart. from Victoria Terminus
hrs.		hrs.
4-25	Allahabad Express	23-45
6-15	Madras Mail	22-25
6-30	Amritsar Express	23-10
8-25	Cal Mail (Nag.)	17-10
10-30	Deccan Queen	17-00
11-35	Poona Mail	17-20
12-30	Cal Mail (All)	20-10
13-15	Madras Express,	14-00
13-55	Nagpur Express	21-35
22-30	Poona Passenger	12-30
14-45	Punjab Mail	15-55
19-15	Poona Express	8-15
17-55	Janata Express	7-15

B.B. & C.I. Railway

Arr. (at Bombay Central)		Depart. (From Bombay Central)
hrs		hrs
6-00	Ahmedabad Passenger	21-45
6-30	Meerut Express	21-30
7-10	Janata Express	20-10
7-55	Gujarat Mail	20-50
9-00	Frontier Mail	18-35
10-55	Saurashtra Mail	19-30
15-45	Ahmedabad Passenger	13-05
20-25	Baroda Passenger	8-40
21-00	Saurashtra Express	8-00

Deccan Airways Ltd.

Arrivals at Santa Cruz

From Bangalore (Daily) via Hyderabad 11-30 hrs

DEPARTURES

To Bangalore via Hyderabad 9-30 hrs

INDIAN OVERSEAS AIRLINES

Arrivals at Santa Cruz

From Calcutta via Nagpur 12-55 hrs

DEPARTURES

To Calcutta via Nagpur 07-00 hrs

Orient Airways Arrivals

From Karachi (Mondays and Wednesdays) 13-00 hrs

DEPARTURES

To Karachi (Mondays and Wednesdays) 14-30 hrs

B. O. A. C.

ARRIVALS AT SANTA CRUZ

On Fridays: From New York Montreal, London, Rome, Cairo and Bahrein

On Mondays: From Auckland Sydney, Darwin, Jakarta, Singapore and Colombo

On Alternate Sundays: From New York, Montreal, London, Rome, Cairo and Karachi

On Alternate Tuesdays: From Auckland, Sydney Darwin, Singapore and Colombo

DEPARTURES

On Fridays: To Colombo, Singapore, Jakarta, Darwin, Sydney and Auckland

On Mondays: To Bahrein, Cairo, Rome, London, Montreal, New York

On Alternate Sundays: To Colombo Singapore, Darwin, Sydney and Auckland

On Alternate Tuesdays: Karachi, Cairo, Rome, London, Montreal and New York

Ethiopian Air Lines

Arrivals at Santa Cruz

From Nairobi Addis-Ababa via Karachi and Aden every other Wednesday 9-30 p.m.

Departures

To Addis-Ababa and Nairobi via Karachi and Aden every other Saturday at midnight.

Iranian Airways Co.

To Teheran Friday 4 p.m.
Arrival, Friday 11-20 a.m.

S. A. F. E. Air Transport

Arrivals at Santa Cruz

From Oslo Tuesdays 09-30 hrs
Hongkong, Saturdays. 17-30 hrs

Departures

To Oslo Saturdays 18-30 hrs
Hongkong, Tuesdays. 10-30 hrs

MAIL SERVICES

(Latest hours of posting at G.P.O Bombay).

For	Without late fee	With late fee
Nagpur Calcutta	hrs	hrs
Madras (night service)	19-30	20-30
Delhi (night service)	20-30	—
Ahmedabad and Karachi	22-00	—
Delhi	22-00	—
Madras Trichinopoly and Colombo	22-00	—
Calcutta and Nagpur	22-00	—

STUDENTS' MERGER

AMBALA, July 17, (PTI): Mr. Ravinder Verma, President of the All-India Students Congress and Convenor of the National Union of Students, told a students gathering here Saturday that it had been decided to merge the Students Congress in the National Union of Students which, he said, was a non-political and non-sectarion organisation.

Mahatab Visits Sholapur Textile Mill

SHOLAPUR, July 17, (PTI): India's Minister for Industry and Supply, Hare Krishna Mahtab, yesterday visited the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill. This is the first textile mill in India to be taken over and run by Government.

The Minister is understood to have acquainted himself with the progress made by the mill since it was taken over by Government a few months ago.

Postmen's Conference

AMBALA, July 17, (PTI): The third All-India Conference of the Union of Posts and Telegraph Workers will be held in Ambala during the Dushera holidays. A reception committee for this purpose has been formed by the working committee of the Punjab Circle branch of tre Union.

ANTI-COMMUNIST CRUSADE

U.S. Mission Revises Its Programme

SAIGON, July 17. (PTI-Reuter): The United States Military Mission for speeding American aid in South East Asia was today revising its 60-day schedule of visits to Communist-threatened countries so that it could stay longer than originally intended in Indo-China, according to usually reliable sources.

The final decision was not made yet, but the Mission would probably extended its stay from 12 days to three weeks, the sources added.

Life Begins At 70

PORT ELIZABETH: Seventy-year-old Hendrik Britz grinned broadly when he entered the births and deaths registration office at Uitenhage. He told the clerk that he wanted to register his first child, Plistina Rebekka.

His wife? She is Liesbet, aged 20, whom he married two years ago.—PTI-Reuter.

"Coddling" By Expectants

BELBOURNE: Too many expectant mothers "coddle themselves" according to Professor F. J. Browne, Emeritus Professor of obstetrics at the University of London, visiting Melbourne at the invitation of local doctors.

He said a healthy woman could work to within six weeks of bearing her child. It was better, he said, for woman to carry on her normal work so long as she did not over-fatigue herself.

Overfatigue and faulty diet were thought to be the cause of 50 per cent. of premature births, he added.—PTI-Reuter.

BERLIN, July 17, (PTI-Reuter): Berlin has been described as an "outpost in the fight for the preservation of Christianity" by Roman Catholic West Germans speaking at a meeting in the open air theatre of the Olympic Stadium here.

The Maharaja of Patiala, the Rajpramukh of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, has urged Sikhs to discourage "fissiparous tendencies in our body politic".

Will America Use Atom Bomb In Korea?

NEHRU'S POLICY IN ASIA CRITICISED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON.

"ONE of the great perils of the Korean situation is that the atom bomb may be used to prevent American evacuation", said Dr. Alfred Belden, vice-president of Labour Pacifist Union.

One does not know what will precisely happen in Korea, but there is little doubt that in the event of general conflagration atom bombs would be used.

Many people, as Prof. Lonsdale pointed out at a meeting in Friends' House, seemed to think that atom bomb was similar as a weapon, to the gas of the 1914-1918 war in as much, that having once produced it, neither side would be prepared to use it for fear of consequences. But that is a wrong idea. "Gas", as Prof. Lonsdale said, "is not a good military weapon —it is not a war winning weapon. This is not the case with atomic bombs. Atom bomb is the most effective military weapon".

It is said that atom bombs thrown on Japan were exploded "mercifully" in that they were exploded some distance above the ground with the result that many dangerous elements did not reach the target. In the new war this 'mercy' might not be exercised.

Many scientists, believe that in addition to the effect of the atom bomb on people living in the present generation, the succeeding generations might sufier as well. The wise thing to do would be to outlaw to atom bomb.

STUDENTS' PROTEST

A number of Indian students, including girls, held a lunch—hour demonstration outside India House, carrying "Hands off Korea" and "Hands off Asia" placards. They distributed a leaflet, published by the representatives of the All-India Students' Federation in Great Britain, criticising the Government of India's stand in the Korean affair.

"The path of the Nehru Government", said the leaflet, "is the path of the betrayal of the genuine interests of the Indian people. It is the path of surrender to imperialist war plans which means further surrender enslavement for the colonial peoples'.

Very few persons share this extreme view and believe that India is working for peace and there is in the world no greater friend of colonial people than Nehru.

Reynold's News again asks that Pandit Nehru should be asked to act as United Nations' mediator and, if possible, to supervise elections by which peoples of Korea would express their will. But the journal agrees that the United Nations must be brought back to life as a world force before that could happen".

Cease Fire In Korea

"Let all foreign troops and missions get out of Korea and allow the people of the country the possibility of finding the form of Government which they desire and which will give peace and happiness to them". says an appeal issued by the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain to the Governments and peoples of America and Russia.

The appeal finds that it is the Northern Armies that invaded Southern Korea. But says "it is perfectly clear that the North is supported by U.S.S.R. and the South by the U.S.A. and the Security Council of the United Nations. Seeing that the Northern Armies are overrunning the whole country there is every possibility of widespread fighting, and it is impossible to say where this will end'.

"We of the Independent Labour Party", says the appeal, "have proclaimed in the past that the reign of power politics must end in war. The unhappy Korea includes the dividing line of the two great States. We call upon these two great States to find a way of settling this conflict without further recourse to arms. If the fighting continues it will inevitably lead to a world conflagration. The whole future of humanity is at stake. If the statesmen cannot or will not settle their differences we make a solemn appeal to the peoples of these two countries.

"Neither the toiling masses of the United States," adds the appeal, "nor the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia want war. We tell the people it is they who will suffer and die in any future war as they have done in the past. Let Soviet Russia, which claims to be the workers state and upon which for this reason there is special responsibility, respond to the appeals which have been made. Let the United States, which claims to be acting for peace, send out the call of 'Cease Fire'. There is no other way in which this unhappy incident can be ended nor in which a major war averted"

NEHRU MAN OF THE YEAR

"Pandit Nehru, if the world is to be saved, must soon emerge as the Man of the Year", says Hannen Swaffer, known as Pope of Fleet Street.

"Apart from him", he adds, "no one could stand between Moscow and Washington as the negotiator of an understanding. Only he could be trusted by both sides".

Writing in the People, he says: "The plain truth about Korea is that the Americans, unless a miracle happens, may be driven into the sea. Their raw young troops face a war trained force which can be strengthened by 300,000 battle seasoned Koreans now in Manchuria. London and Washington, united as they are in the stand against aggression, do not see eye to eye over Communism. London recognises the Chinese Government, Washington, refusing to do so, still backs Chiang Kai-Shek. It is Earnest Bevin, not Dean Acheson, who is realist. Between them stands Nehru, honest, far-seeing, anti-Communist and yet conscious that, if there is an attempt by Washington to suppress Communism everywhere, world war seems inevitable'.

"A man who could so forget years in British gaols that he wanted India to remain in the Commonwealth is a man whose tolerance is priceless" adds Hannan Swaffer.

TIME MAGAZINE ON MACARTHUR'S TASK

Recovering Ground Lost By U.S. Delay

"A strong probability that one U.S. Division would not by itself be able to prevent Communist conquest of the whole Korean peninsula and that General MacArthur would have to throw in most of his available ground strength if Korea was to be saved", is "Time" Magazine's analysis of the military situation in Korea, presented in a cover story on General Douglas MacArthur in "Time's" issue of July 10

"Communist Imperialism began its march through Asia before V-J Day" explains "Time".

Says "Time", "Against the Communist drive in Asia, the U.S. had for the last five years offered no firm or intelligent opposition. The U.S. had been lulled into a false sense of security by men (some lazy-minded, some worse) who said that Asia's problems were too hard to solve, and, anyway, that Asian Communists were not really Communists".

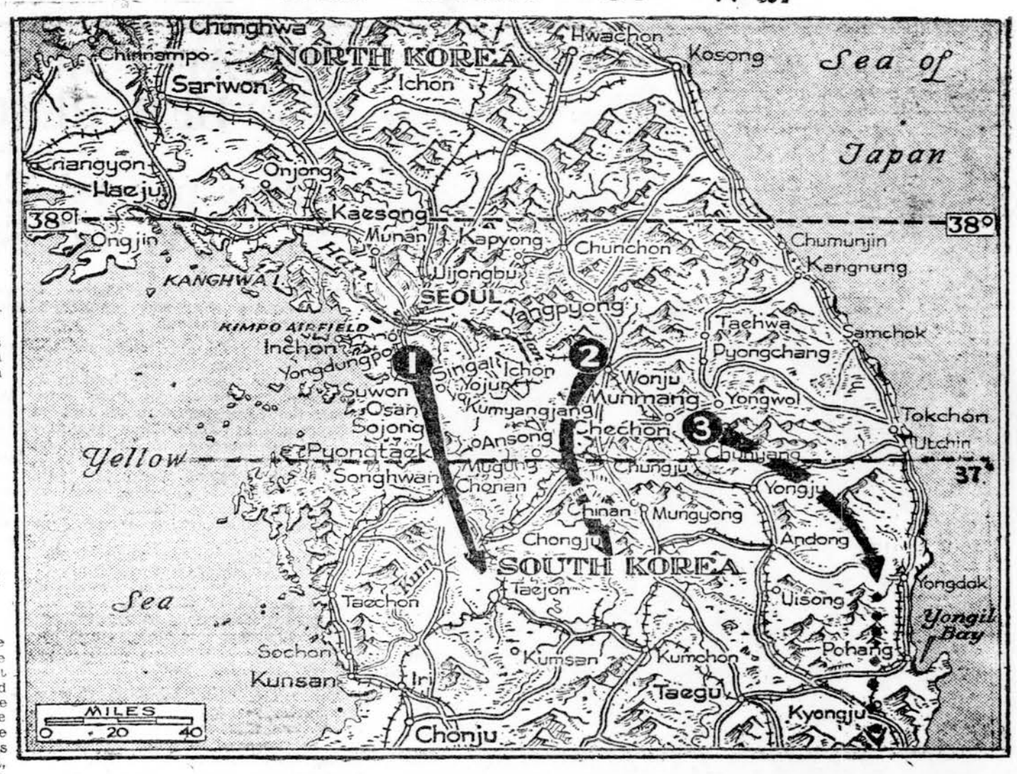
MACARTHUR'S FOREBODINGS

"MacArthur, whose job it was to patrol the border of chaos in Asia, was not fooled. He wanted to seize the great opportunity to bring peace and freedom to Asia. Never for a minute did he believe the U.S. secure in face of Red adventures. He had expressed his forebodings to scores of American visitors to his Tokyo headquarters. The gist ran something like this: 'Whether you like it or not, most of the human race lives around this Pacific Basin. Here in Asia are great demands, great dangers, great opportunities—all neglected by the U.S. In China we have made the fatal mistake every soldier dreads: underestimating the enemy. If we had dreamed that the Communists could take China we would have swallowed Chiang Kai-Shek, horns, cloven hooves and all—if that was the way we felt about him. Personally, I have great respect for Chiang.'"

States "Time": "The General's views were well-known in Washington, but were largely ignored. It was the Communists who finally won MacArthur's argument for him—and gave him the responsibility of repairing the consequences of U.S. delay. 70-year-old General MacArthur seemed to thrive under the new burden. Said one of his subordinates, 'The added responsibility seem to have reeled ten year from his shoulders.'"

Reports "Time" "Douglas MacArthur has a conviction which many who have talked with him remember: 'There is no security on this earth. There is only opportunity.'"

The Scene Of War



According to the latest reports from Tokyo it is learnt that the Reds are fast advancing towards Taejon, the South Korean temporary capital. It is expected that the Taejon may fall within 24 hours. In the central front the Northerners are massing tanks and infantry behind Mungyong and Yechon on the way to Kumchon. In the Eastern front the South Korean army hurled back a Red advance and broke them completely.

EGYPT'S REFUSAL TO SUPPORT UN

Political Observers' Interpretation

CAIRO, July 17 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt's refusal to support the United Nations on Korea is seen by some political observers here as proof that Egypt is not willing to change her attitude to international questions until her own national aspirations are satisfied

These aspirations centre in evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal zone and the "Unity of the Nile Valley" (Egypt and Sudan under the Egyptian crown

Given satisfaction on these points, it is not doubted that Egypt would modify her international outlook particularly in regard to the United Nations.

Egypt, leader of the Arab world has officially voiced the opinion that her declaration of "neutrality" over Korea would prompt her sister countries in the Arab League to follow suit.

AWKWARD POSITION

But the tendency has been otherwise and some other members of the League have shown—directly or indirectly—that their sympathies lie mainly in the direction of supporting the Security Council.

Thus on the Korean question some observers here think that Egypt is now finding herself in the position of

(1) Disappointing the Western world by not backing the United Nations on Korea:

(2) differing from other Arab states in that respect: and

(3) Claiming friendship with Russia because Egyptian petitions to the United Nations have met with little success

In the past. Russia has been repeatedly called the main enemy of Islam.

Truman-Stalin Meeting: Nehru As Mediator

U. S. ATOM SCIENTIST'S SUGGESTION

NEW YORK, July 17. (PTI):

A meeting between President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin, with Pandit Nehru present as a mediator, was urged in a broadcast by the American atomic scientist, Dr. Leo Szillard, of Chicago University.

Dr. Szillard, who was taking part in the Chicago University's wireless broadcast "Round Table" discussion, said he would prefer that the Truman-Stalin meeting be arranged by Pandit Nehru himself rather than by the Security Council.

The presence of Pandit Nehru as a mediator would go a long way towards achieving international peace, Dr. Szillard said.

The subjects of the discussion was "Security and Arms Control".

The approach made by Pandit Nehru to Moscow, Washington and London to "localise" the Korean conflict was not mentioned.

Others taking part in the broadcast were Mr. B. N. Rau, India's representative on the U N Security Council, and Dr. Phillip Jacob, Professor of Political Science at Pennsylvania University.

THE A-BOMB

Another important question raised during the debate was:

What would be the responsibility of the United Nations in general and the Security Council in particular if the United States used the atom bomb or other equally destructive weapons in the United Nations authorised Korean fighting?

The question was put to Mr. B. N. Rau, who apart from being member of the Security Council, is an eminent international jurist.

Mr. Rau was also asked whether, in sanctioning military intervention in Korea and appointing General MacArthur to lead the United Nations forces in that task, the Security Council laid any limitations on his use of atomic weapons.

Mr. Rau said the point raised was a very important one and that it "requires careful study". He added that the Security Council resolutions on the Korean sanctions were silent on the question of the use of weapons.

LONG RANGE VIEW

India's Chief Delegate, who has taken a leading part in United Nations efforts to control atomic energy and to limit armaments, was asked whether the prospects of arms control had improved as a result of the Korean conflict.

He replied that the "immediate effect" of the Far Eastern hostilities would be "in the opposite direction".

So far as the long range view was concerned, he said, the prospects for arms limitation was better now than when the League of Nations dealt with the same subject. That was because everybody now realised that, with the development of modern weapons, the whole world was threatened with destruction, Mr. Rau said.

Asked whether a partial solution was possible by banning atomic weapons for a start, Mr. Rau recalled that at the last session of the U.N. General Assembly he had recommended all states to make a voluntary declaration renouncing the use of Atom Bombs.

His resolution, Sir Benegal said, had been defeated by 15 votes in favour, 24 against and 18 abstaining.

DISPEL DISTRUST

The United States and the USSR had both opposed his resolution, the Indian delegate said. "That was tragic", the other two participants in the debate interjected.

Mr. Rau added: "At the root of the problem is mutual distrust. The West says the East is preparing for an aggressive war. The East makes the same allegation against the West. Both say they are preparing purely for defence and the armament race goes on".

"Unless this distrust is dispelled, the problem of limitation of armaments is insoluble".

Mr. Rau added that the best course would be for a "high level meeting" to bridge the gulf between the East and West.

It was at this stage that Dr. Szillard made his proposal for a Nehru sponsored meeting between President Truman and Premier Stalin, with the Indian Prime Minister himself attending as a mediator.

STALIN'S REPLY HITS NEW YORK PAPERS

NEW YORK, July 17, (PTI-Reuter): Dispatches about Premier Stalin's reply to Pandit Nehru hit front pages in the leading newspapers here today. But for the third day running there was no editorial comment on the move.

Pandit Nehru wrote both to Washington and Moscow but a State Department official in Washington said he believed the President had not yet replied.

Press reports on Friday had said that Prime Minister Nehru had appealed for "localisation" of the Korean conflict and had warned against the possibility of its developing into a world conflict.

ASIAN RELUCTANCE IN KOREAN WAR

Izvestia's Article

MOSCOW, July 16. (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia said today that the United States Government is greatly perturbed at the "reluctance to take part directly in the Korean war shown by Asian countries which formally endorsed the illegal Security Council decision".

WAR CRIMES BODY ESTABLISHED

Work To Start At Once

LONDON: The establishment of a committee to investigate "war crimes" perpetrated by "American imperialism and Syngman Rhee" in Korea was announced from Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, according to a New Chinna News Agency report broadcast by Peking Radio.

The formation of the committee was decided upon on July 14 at a meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea.

The committee is to start work immediately investigating "crimes perpetrated against the Korean people' since the outbreak of war.

TRUMAN TO REPORT ON KOREAN WAR

Prelude To Limited Economic Control And Mobilisation

WASHINGTON, July 17, (PTI-Reuter).

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is expected to report to Congress and the nation on the Korean war this week so preparing the way for later requests for limited mobilisation of manpower and industry.

The general belief here is that the President will also request limited economic control to meet expected increased military spending.

The President last week told a press conference that he was considering asking Congress for leave to make an address on the Korean situation.

He also said he had under consideration manpower and industrial mobilisation and the possibility of asking Congress for more money for military purposes.

The belief that the President was almost ready to tell the nation the facts about Korea was strengthened on Saturday when he had a 45-minute conference with the Army Chief of Staff, General Lawton Collins, and the Air Force Chief of State, General Hoyt Vandenburf, on their return from a Far East tour.

The President has consistently taken an optimistic view of the Korean situation.

It was believed here that any report from him to the nation would stress that there was no reason for pessimism despite early United States reverses.

LEAVE IT TO DOUG, VETERAN SAYS

But It Will Be Long War

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: General Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of the Batan and Corregidor, said today: "I am confident we will win in Korea. General MacArthur will handle the situation. I put my trust in him. Leave it to Doug, I say. But I think the American public should be prepared for a fairly long war".

The 66-year-old General Wainwright, now retired, was forced to surrender to the Japanese when Corregidor fell on May 6, 1942. The Japanese held him prisoner until August 1945.

He said he felt a kindred spirit for American troops in Korea today. "They are fighting against heavy odds and I know what that is", he said. "But they have hope. At Corregidor there was no hope".

Hong Kong Can't Spare Troops For Korea

COLONY IN PRECARIOUS POSITION

Large Concentrations Of Red Troops On Chinese Mainland

HONG KONG, July 17. (PTI-Reuter)

GOVERNMENT and service sources here said today that Britain could not safely comply with overseas suggestions for the transfer of troops from Hong Kong to Korea.

The colony's position militarily was infinitely worse than when the Chinese Communists occupied the border, nine months ago. They said Hong Kong might become a second South Korea if more troops were withdrawn and present hostilities spread.

Some quarters doubted whether even now this last important western outpost in the Far East could be held against the sheer weight of numbers which a hostile China could throw against it.

The garrison is closely watching events across the frontier.

The sources said there was no evidence at present of Chinese aggressiveness.

GARRISON REDUCED

The sources listed as reasons for saying that the colony's position had deteriorated since last October: The garrison had been heavily reduced by transfer of Commandos, Cameronians and Ghurkas to Malays; Communists at this moment were occupying the last of the chain of Chinese islands south of the colony, thus enabling them practically to ring Hong Kong with guns and possibly close the port; at least 4 field guns had been seen near the colony's border and a recent attack on a spitfire over the frontier showed that the Communists had heavy anti-aircraft artillery there.

REDS RECONSTRUCT 2 FORTS

The Communists were reconstructing the Bocca and Tigris forts 30 miles northwest of Hong Kong territory and rehabilitating nearby Paisha airfield.

Russian military advisers had been reported on both the Hong Kong and Macao, Portuguese Chinese frontiers and a large proportion of Gen. Lin Piao's army, Communist China's best equipped and best spirited, was at present in the Canton region.

There was no evidence that all were being sent north in the current movement to Manchuria.

Between 30 and 40 thousand Communist troops were probably within a 50-mile radius of Hong Kong while in Kuangtung Province generally there were believed to be 200,000 to be 200,000 troops.

The sources acknowledged that Communist activity under all headings might fairly be regarded merely as defensive or reasonable development of civil war operations, but they placed Hong Kong in a precarious position in the event of war.

The sources said that if war came, the garrison and police would have enormous trouble attempting to control the colony's Chinese population exceeding two million so that any further reduction of garrison strength might be disastrous.

New Zealand Can't Send Troops To Korea

WELLINGTON, July 17, (PTI-Reuter): New Zealand's Cabinet today considered Mr. Trygve Lie's appeal to United Nations members for help in Korea but no decision was announced.

Informed quarters think New Zealand, which has already sent 2 frigates to Korea, will not be in a position to send ground forces for some time.

Prime Minister, Sidney Holand, said tonight that the Cabinet was keeping in "moment to moment" touch with Korean developments and the situation would again be discussed at the next meeting of the Defence Committee, which comprises a group of senior Ministers and Chiefs of Staff.

Withdraw From UN, Sabha Demand

MORADABAD, July 17 (PTI): The Working Committee of the Uttar Pradesh Hindu Mahasabha, which concluded its two-day session at Chandausi yesterday, urged the Government of India to withdraw from the United Nations Organisation.

The Committee in a resolution referred to the Security Council's declaration branding North Korea as an aggressor and expressed surprise that similar action was not taken against Pakistan "for her aggression in Kashmir".

This, the resolution said, was "an insult to the Indian nation".

From Madame Chiang To Madame Rhee

TAIPEH, (Formosa), July 17 (PTI-Reuter): Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Nationalist leader, yesterday expressed confidence in the eventual victory over "international lawlessness" in Korea.

As President of the Chinese Women's Anti-Aggression League, she sent a message to Madame Syngman Rhee, wife of the South Korean President, voicing her sympathy for women in war-torn Korea.

U. S. NOTABLES ON IDEAL WOMAN

NEW YORK CITY. (By Mail).

An assortment of American male notables spoke of their Ideal Woman and gave the whys and wherefores.

Novelist John Steinbeck snorted; "Guys that talk about the ideal woman just don't like women. I don't want an ideal woman, I just like dames. Anyway, the ideal woman is for kids. I think a couple of centuries from now people are going to look back on these times and think all babies were born from mammary glands..."

Columnist Earl Wilson ("the bust is my trade-mark") went to work solemnly: "In the saloon business the ideal woman is a nude. I put in the necklace to show they're a woman."

Paris couturier Jacques Fath sketched swiftly: "Beautiful women are perhaps not so beautiful to me as certain ugly women who take more trouble with themselves, with others, and emerge beautiful. All men are egotists. My Ideal Woman is one who makes me happy. In fact, my wife."

Industrial designer Raymond Lowey. He specifies, "A slightly bewildered look... svelte and classical, without being dry, mechanical or arid... a bull-fighter's extreme grace, elegance, precision of action... She wears little hats, dark tailored suits, Balenciaga evening dresses... My favorite woman is my wife."

Charles Wagner, tattoo artist: "Have what you want. These fellows that come in here, they want the hair bobbed, they want it long. It don't make no difference to me. The Ideal Woman has got to have a nice shape all round. Personally, I like a girl that don't drink or smoke or run around bars. I'm tattooing a trapeze artist now. She's like that. Stays home with her husband."

Cartoonist Cobean of the New Yorker. His philosophy: "I like this 'typical blank-headed dame. Not too bright, but like any other girl she thinks of two things—sex and security. Her ideal is an average guy, bald, middle-aged with life insurance and no complications."

Finally, Brandon de Wilde, the sensational boy actor in the Critics' Circle prize play, The Member of the Wedding: "It's Mrs. Reis, my teacher. I like her because she doesn't yell."

—P. G. Krishnayya's Service.

Author As President

STOCKHOLM, July 7 (PTI-Reuter): A Communist author, August Jakobson, has been elected President of Estonia, Tallin Radio announced yesterday.

He replaces Edeared Paell, dismissed earlier this year with most of his Cabinet for "buorgeois nationalism".

Back Beyond Border

PARIS, July 17 (PTI-Reuter): Moroccan police yesterday conducted Ali Yata, an Algerian school-master who is Secretary-General of the Moroccan Communist Party, to the Algerian frontier, Agence France Presse reported from Casablanca.

Police said they found him in hiding last night—a year after an expulsion order was made against him for "plots liable to disturb public order."

Pope Leaves For Summer Resort

VATICAN CITY, July 17 (PTI-Reuter): Pope Pius XII last night left the heat of Rome for his hill-top summer palace of Castel Gandolfo near Rome, where he will stay until the beginning of September. Twice a week the Pope drives to Rome for mass evening audiences to between 20,000 and 30,000 pilgrims in St. Peter's bacilica.

AUSTRALIAN FORCES OVERSEAS

Chifley's Pledge To Maintain Supplies

SYDNEY, July 16. (PTI-Reuter): Federal Opposition Leader Mr. J. B. Chiefly today pledged the Labour Party to maintain supplies to Australian forces overseas.

Mr. Chiefley who was addressing the annual conference of the New South Wales branch of the Australian Labour Party described action by the seamen's union in banning war supplies for Korea as "completely unjustifiable".

"While we have troops overseas, the Australian Labour Party will stand up to any action necessary to see they are adequately supplied," he said.

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KRISHNA MENON SEES PREMIER ATTLEE

Moscow Reply To Nehru's Note Conveyed?

LONDON July 17. (PTI-Reuter)

MR. V. K. KRISHNA MENON, Indian High Commissioner in London, made a special visit to Prime Minister Clement Attlee at No. 10, Downing Street before today's Cabinet meeting which was discussing Korea.

On Saturday, a message from Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was sent forty miles by special despatch rider to Mr. Attlee at his country residence, Chequers, Buckinghamshire, where he had the Australian Prime Minister, Robert G. Menzies, as a week-end guest.

This message is believed to have been sent by Pandit Nehru after he had received from Mr. Attlee the British reaction to his approaches to Marshal Stalin and American Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson on Korea.

BRITAIN INFORMED

The British Government, though not consulted on this direct approach by Pandit Nehru to Moscow and Washington, was informed in advance of what was being done.

Nehru is understood to have expressed to Marshal Stalin and Mr. Dean Acheson his anxiety to see the conflict in Korea localised.

He is believed to have urged, as a step toward this end, admission of the Communist Peking Government to the Security Council, thus ending the present deadlock in the United Nations.

It has been reported that the Soviet reply to Pandit Nehru's message was received over the week-end by the Indian External Affairs Ministry, though it is not yet clear whether it has yet reached Pandit Nehru, who is visiting places distant from New Delhi.

STALIN WELCOMES

The terms of Moscow's reply have not yet been disclosed publicly, though speculative reports have suggested that Marshal Stalin has welcomed the approach.

Political quarters expected Mr. Attlee to be informed of the contents of the reply through the Indian High Commissioner here.

Mr. Menon's visit to Downing Street this morning lasted 20 minutes.

Subsequently, the Cabinet, with Mr. Menzies sitting in as a guest member for this session, was addressing itself to a wide programme of business, including, it is understood, the latest Korean reports.

Preparedness Or Scare?

WASHINGTON: Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, on Sunday demanded "all-out preparedness for any eventuality"—including mobilisation of labour. "We find ourselves facing a situation with the implications of a third world war", he said in a statement. "If war is localised now, it is only a question of time until the inevitable happens. Only adequate preparedness can safeguard us."

Indians Buy In For Russians?

LONDON MERCHANTS GET PANICKY

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, July 17.

Indian merchants operating from Bombay are accused of buying tin, a vital war commodity for Russians. To this the London metal dealers attribute the recent rise in price of tin metal exchange.

According to the "Daily Express", the London merchants reported their suspicions to the Ministry of Supply who, it is believed, cabled Singapore asking details of heavy buying since the Korean fighting started.

The Ministry may halt what is described as "under-counter" buying by Russians. This might be done by asking the Malayan smelters to sell tin through the London market instead of locally.

THE BIGGEST BUYERS

SINGAPORE: Tin dealers here were inclined to discount a report in the London Press today of "secret-buying" by Russia through Bombay agents (adds PTI-Reuter).

A leading dealer said: "The Korean war boosted the tin price, which is always senitive to war scares.

"The biggest buyers appear to be Anglo-Americans for their stockpiling. If the Russians are buying in a big way, their nominees will probably be Indians or Chinese but so far there has been no sign of any increase in shipments of tin to Soviet bloc States".

The tin price dropped by nearly three per cent today.

Sabotage Caused Initial Fire At Bedenham?

LONDON, July 17. (PTI-Reuter): The Admiralty stated today that "further evidence which has come to light indicates that the possibility of sabotage being the cause of the initial fire in the ammunition lighter at Bedenham on Friday last cannot now be ruled out."

Miss And Mr. America

Winners of the Miss and Mr. USA contest pose before their trophies, at the Embassy Auditorium, Loss Angeles, California, where the contest was held. The winners are Evelyn Lovequist and Armand Tanny.

CROSSING INDIAN RICE WITH JAP VARIETIES

F.A.O. Experiment At Cuttack

CUTTACK, July 17 (PTI)

A co-operative scheme to evolve suitable breeds of rice of higher yield to augment rice production in South East Asian countries has been taken up at the Central Rice Research Station at Cuttack under the auspices of the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

Participating in the scheme—first of its kind to be attempted—are India, Japan, Burma, Malaya, Ceylon and the Philippines. Pakistan is expected to join shortly.

The scheme envisages a comprehensive and intensive hybridization and selection with two varieties of rice—Indica and the Japonica.

The Japonica variety grown in Japan north China, Formosa and Korea yield 1,500 to 2,300 pounds per acre and Indica grown in the other countries—Java, Burma, Ceylon, Siam and India yields between 700 and 1,000 pounds per acre.

Mr. K. Ramaiah, Director of the Central Rice Research Station, Cuttack, said that direct introduction of rice from one country to another was found rarely successful because of the rice plants low adapt ability to even slight changes in physical factors but "crossing" of different varieties had been found to lead to more productive forms suited to varying condition.

1,44,000 CROSS POLLINATIONS

Under the scheme, he said, it was proposed to "cross" Japan's contribution of 14 of her best varieties of rice with the best varieties of India. It was estimated that in the next two or three years 1,44,000 cross pollinations would have been made at Cuttack so as to produce enough hybrid seeds to suit each of the participating country. The hybrids would be grown first in Cuttack and seeds obtained from these plants would be distributed to the various countries according to a standardised plan.

The scheme will be financed by the FAO but India is shouldering the responsibility of administering it in its initial stages and is also providing expert technical supervision.

SATYAGRAHA IN WEST PUNJAB VILLAGE

Two Hundred Arrested

JULLUNDUR, July 17, (UPI): One hundred and fifty agricultural tenants have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from two to 2 3/4 years for staging satyagraha in the village of Dianwali, District Hissar. Altogether two hundred tenants had been arrested in this connection.

The local Congressmen are not participating in the satyagraha.

It is stated that the landlords obtained decrees to eject about two thousand tenants before June 15 in the area. No political party has initiated the satyagraha, he said.

British Medical Association To Meet In Johannesburg

SOUTHPORT (Lancashire), July 17 (PTI-Reuter): The British Medical Association after a lively two-hour debate behind closed doors today defeated a move to call off its 1951 conference in Johannesburg because of fears that the colour bar might be raised to the detriment of delegates.

Today's meeting was the climax to a weak-end of high-pressure behind-the-scenes activity to sort out the cleavage of opinion among many of the 400 doctors attending the Conference.

An official statement issued later said the Association had agreed to accept the invitation to hold next year's conference in Johannesburg.

BRITAIN MUST MOBILISE HER RESOURCES

Newspapers' Call To Meet World Situation

LONDON, July 17, (PTI).

MANY British newspapers today urged the Government to ensure that the country's defences were adequate to meet the world situation.

"We in Britain must shirk the lesson", the "Daily Herald," official voice of the Labour Party, said in an editorial. "The Labour Party must back the Government in its task of ensuring that our military resources are swiftly increased in strength and efficiency", the paper added.

The liberal "News Chronicle" said that "if there is anything more we can possibly do in Korea to reinforce the Americans, it should be done.

But the conservative "Daily Telegraph" lamented that there still survives among the Socialist rank and tile a section of Bourbons who are apparently impervious to experience" They had learned nothing from either Hitler or the Kremlin's conduct during the past four years.

The "Daily Mail" says the Korean war broke out on June 25. It is more than a year since the Atlantic nations "resolved to unite efforts for collective defence". There has been little but talk since. "No solid front exists against the creeping menace from the East, and nothing adequate is being done to create it. The statesmen seem placid and irresolute"

The "Daily Mail" urged an immediate conference between Mr. Attlee and President Truman, with Mr. Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime Premier, attending. "His advice would be invaluable", the paper said

A-BOMB STOCKPILE

The "Manchester guardian," observing that perhaps the West had been too optimistic in the field of defence, said the American atom bomb stockpile was essentially a deterrent in the event of the Communists going too far. But no one seriously believed that the atom bomb by itself could win a world war. Many people, however, believed that by using it the free world could buy time in which to mobilise its forces.

"The deterrent power of the atomic bomb has grown no smaller in the past three weeks. It has probably grown greater, for as the non-Communist countries progressively strip themselves of divisions, fleets, and squadrons for employment in eastern waters they are left with less by way of conventional weapons with which to counter a secondary aggression such as might arise if Bulgaria were to attack Yugoslavia.

"If the United States had a dozen divisions ready in reserve with first-rate tank and anti-tanks formations among them, she could go to the aid of Yugoslavia after the same fashion as she is now trying to go to the aid of South Korea.

"As it is, she would probably have to choose between doing nothing at all or doing to one desperate thing which Communists and non-Communists alike are resolved to avoid if possible".

Russia would think hard before allowing one of her satellites to confront Washington with this tremendous dilemma.

The "Manchester Guardian" continued: "The West is not ready for war, does not seek war, and will do anything in its power to make war impossible.

"But it will not dance everlastingly to Moscow's music as for so long it danced to Hitler's.

"From its very weakness, exposed in spectacular fashion by recent events, it is being pushed by the Communists towards a full-scale atomic war or the equivalent of unconditional surrender.

"It is wrong to say that we are on the brink of such a war, but no one knows better than the Russians how easily an excess of opportunism could bring up to it".

THE LONE VOICE

The "Daily Worker", official organ of the Communist Party, continued to be the lone voice of the British Press against United Nations action in Korea.

Its leading article asked: "Why British soldiers be sent to Korea to be sacrificed like the hundreds of innocent lads?

"It is imperialist America, Britain, Holland and Australia that are attacking Korea. It is America who aspires to Hitler's role. But the world will never tolerate another Hitler even when covered with the stars and stripes".

Delhi Expecting U. S. Reply

Continued from page 1)

that he has set up a special committee of the Cabinet consisting of himself, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar to consider generally major problems of the External Affairs Ministry and in particular the Korean crisis and the Prime Minister's peace move.

ENCOURAGING START

Marshal Stalin's reply, which the Indian Ambassador in Moscow, Dr Radhakrishnan described as "most encouraging," was unofficially stated here to reciprocate fully Pandit Nehru's appeal. This in itself, it is pointed out, is an encouraging start, but no conclusions could be reached or effective steps initiated till after the receipt of Washington's reply. It is stated in this connection the Prime Minister had submitted no definite proposals, but had only stressed the urgent necessity for the representatives of Russia and the People's Government of China to take their place in the Security Council. In the main, it was an appeal for peace, to prevent a spreading of the conflict and help the Security Council function in the normal way where with the co-operation of other peace-loving nations a solution could be found to the problem. It is felt here that there is no reason to doubt that the United States and other powers will not approve of the peace initiative and share in the anxiety that a peaceful settlement of the Korean crisis is a supreme necessity. The task, however, would be one of taking effective measures to achieve peace and American reaction to this move is keenly awaited.

Working Still Seized

On July 17 Police Sub-Inspector Telkar of Bhayandar Police station raided the village Mira in the late hours of the night and seized a working still and 10 gallons of wash and other materials from the house of one Chinta Ragho Paldhi.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

BEING an unusually timid soul with an innate abhorrance for a ducking, I generally leave the old family homestead in full regalia whenever the sky is overcast; raincoat, umbrella and that hideous form of footwear known as gum-boots are pressed into service at the merest hint of rain.

Not for me the gay insouciance of the street Arab who loves to plash and paddle in the water all day long and to bedaub his fellows with a repulsive concoction of four parts mud and one part water. Nor am I inclined to indulge in the too energetic pastime of dodging in and out of the inadequate shelter of doorways every time I set out on a jaunt.

Therefore I have nothing but the greatest admiration for the hardy soul who finds it possible to venture out of doors with every form of waterproofing conspicuous by its absence. One such creature warms a chair in our office. The junior partner of the slap-happy combination that runs our cinema page materialises at odd moments and seems, by some coincidence, to know exactly when the rain is going to start or stop.

He is very proud of the fact that for the last four years he has never carried a brolly. While there is nothing very unusual in this, his claim that he has never got wet in all this while sets him apart from the common run of humanity. Or did till some days ago. As Burns has said—or was it Browning?—"and thereby hangs a tale." (It happens to be Shakespeare!—Ed)

The rain-dodger's bragging having gained him a little free notoriety, the matter soon came to the film editor's ears, and one day, when the latter was about to go home armed with all the usual accoutrements, our wise-acre prevailed on him to leave everything behind on the grounds that since he, too, happened to be going the same way, the rain would start only when they were safely home. The film editor, though normally a cautious man, for once allowed his judgment to be influenced by all this cock-suredness.

To cut a long story short, the party of hopefuls had scarcely come into the open when wham! came the deluge. The moment the bedraggled travellers reached the shelter of Churchgate station, the downpour ceased as abruptly as it had begun. Not a drop till the suburbs were reached. And not a word in the train either; in fact the atmosphere throughout the journey was a trifle strained.

And the same thing at the other end. Fifty yards from the station and again the taps were turned on with great gusto. Aqua pura is an admirable substitute for whiskey when taken internally in reasonable doses, but in bucketfuls on the head it is hardly the thing for putting a man at peace with the world. Our poor weather prophet soon found that out. He has not shown his face at the office since that day, and while that may be merely due to his playing truant as usual, I personally feel it is because he is skulking indoors, nursing a grudge against the perversity of Jupiter Pluvius.

How do I know all this? Well I happened to be there. I escaped a soaking, and if you look at the first paragraph, you will see why. Besides, I never believe a film critic!

EAST PAKISTAN WILL DO ITS BIT FOR PEACE

Nurul Amin's Assurance

LONDON, July 17. (PTI-Reuter)

MR. NURUL AMIN, Premier of of East Bengal (East Pakistan), in a broadcast here declared that "we the people of East Pakistan are ready to share all responsibilities for the preservation of world peace".

Mr. Nurul Amin, who was broadcasting over the General Overseas Services of the British Broadcasting Corporation, appealed to all nations to unite and preserve world peace.

He spoke mainly about East Pakistan's geography, natural resources and economic and financial problems.

INDUSTRIALISATION

In the course of his broadcast Mr. Nurul Amin disclosed that a new port near Khulna was now being built and would be ready for use by vessels by next winter.

He said that the port of Chittagong in East Bengal was being developed and "in the near future we propose to make it one of the finest of modern ports.

"The entire area on the banks of the Karanafuli river will be electrified.

"Hydro-electric schemes are being planned and it is hoped that giant power houses will feed our mills and industries", he said.

The East Bengal Premier declared that oil had been discovered in the Patharia hill forests and drilling works were now proceeding.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Referring to the jute trade, the East Bengal Premier said: "the amount of jute exported in 1948-49 to all countries totalled neary 7 million bales valued at more than 108.3 million sterling This is 75 per cent of the total exports of Pakistan".

Of tea exports Mr. Nurul Amin said that Pakistan exported about 50 million pounds of tea yearly. The United Kingdom which was one of Pakistan's best tea customers, imported 28 million pounds of tea in 1048/49.

Pakistan was also one of the largest producers and exporters of hides and skins of superior quality, he said.

DISSIPATE ATMOSPHERE OF SCARCITY

Mr. Mahatab's Call To People

POONA, July 17. (UPI & PTI.)

SHRI Harekrishna Mahatab, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India said here today that there was a general tendency in the country to keep up the atmosphere of scarcity. It was time, the Minister added, for Government and for all concerned to come together and dissipate that atmosphere.

Mr. Mahatab said that as many small-scale industries as possible should be started in India to make the country industrially active

That was the best policy, he said adding that his Government was ready to place at the disposal of any Indian entrepeneur the services of two Japanese experts, brought to India to advise on the development of small-scale industries.

The Minister was addressing the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Chamber presented to him a memorandum enumerating difficulties confronting the industries in Maharashtra.

Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab indicated that his Government would shortly undertake a survey of production capacity of various engineering concerns in the country.

NATIONAL ANGLE

The Minister replying to the memorandum said the object of the Government was to help every industry in the country but could not do so at the cost of the consumers.

He declared: "Every industry must develop from the national point of view. But I find that the general tendency at present is to maintain an atmosphere of scarcity."

During war-time, he said, a certain atmosphere prevalled when the industries were able to make "huge profits." But, he added, he found that they were trying to make the same even at the present times.

The memorandum described the Government of India's import policy as "confused."

It also said that the labour policy was "either formulated or worked in complete disregard of production."

Mr. Mahatab arrived here from Sholapur this morning. He visited the Kirloskar Oil Mills, the National Chemical Laboratory and the Sudarshan Silk Mills.

IMPORT POLICY

The Minister said import policy could not be based in relation to a certain industry. Large imports brought complaints from the industry that their production suffered, while small imports sent prices up affecting the consumer. The Government had therefore to find a balance between the two.

Referring to complaints about issue of import licences, the Minister said the different Ministries concerned would hold constant consultations and review the position.

The memorandum enumerated the difficulties confronting the industries in Maharashtra such as inadequate and uncertain supply of controlled and imported raw materials, shortage of electric power and transport bottle necks.

It suggested: that the steel quota certificates should be released within three months from the date of application and supplies made definitely within six months from the date of application; that industrial tools should be allowed free of any import control or alternatively licences for their import should be freely granted; that factory and office hours should be increased from 48 to 56 hours a week as an emergency measure to step up production.

PREPARING FOR WAR: The Philippine Government is buying 1,000,000 sacks of flour to be stock piled for war emergencies.

MUTT AND JEFF—And Besides—Think Of The Income Tax

By BUD FISHER

NOPE, I DON'T KNOW WHERE THE BORSHTS MOVED TO!
OH, COME NOW! YOU DROVE THE VAN THAT MOVED THEIR STUFF!
A. MUTT LAWYER
SUMMONS FOR THE BORSHTS
DID I?
OF COURSE YOU DID AND IT WAS ONLY A WEEK AGO!
IT'S FUNNY HOW EASY I FORGET! I DON'T KNOW-
LISTEN, THIS OUGHT TO ROUSE YOUR MEMORY, EH?
IT OUGHT TO- BUT MINE'S NO ORDINARY MEMORY--
?
IT TAKES A LOT OF ROUSING! WHY, IT COSTS THREE BUCKS TO PUT IT TO SLEEP THESE DAYS!
Fisher

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